

ÉDITION DE LUXE

No. 1,071



JUNE 7, 1890

THE GRAPHIC.

AN
ILLUSTRATED
WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER.



STRAND

190

LONDON

PRICE NINEPENCE.

THE GRAPHIC, JUNE 7, 1890

THE GEOGRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

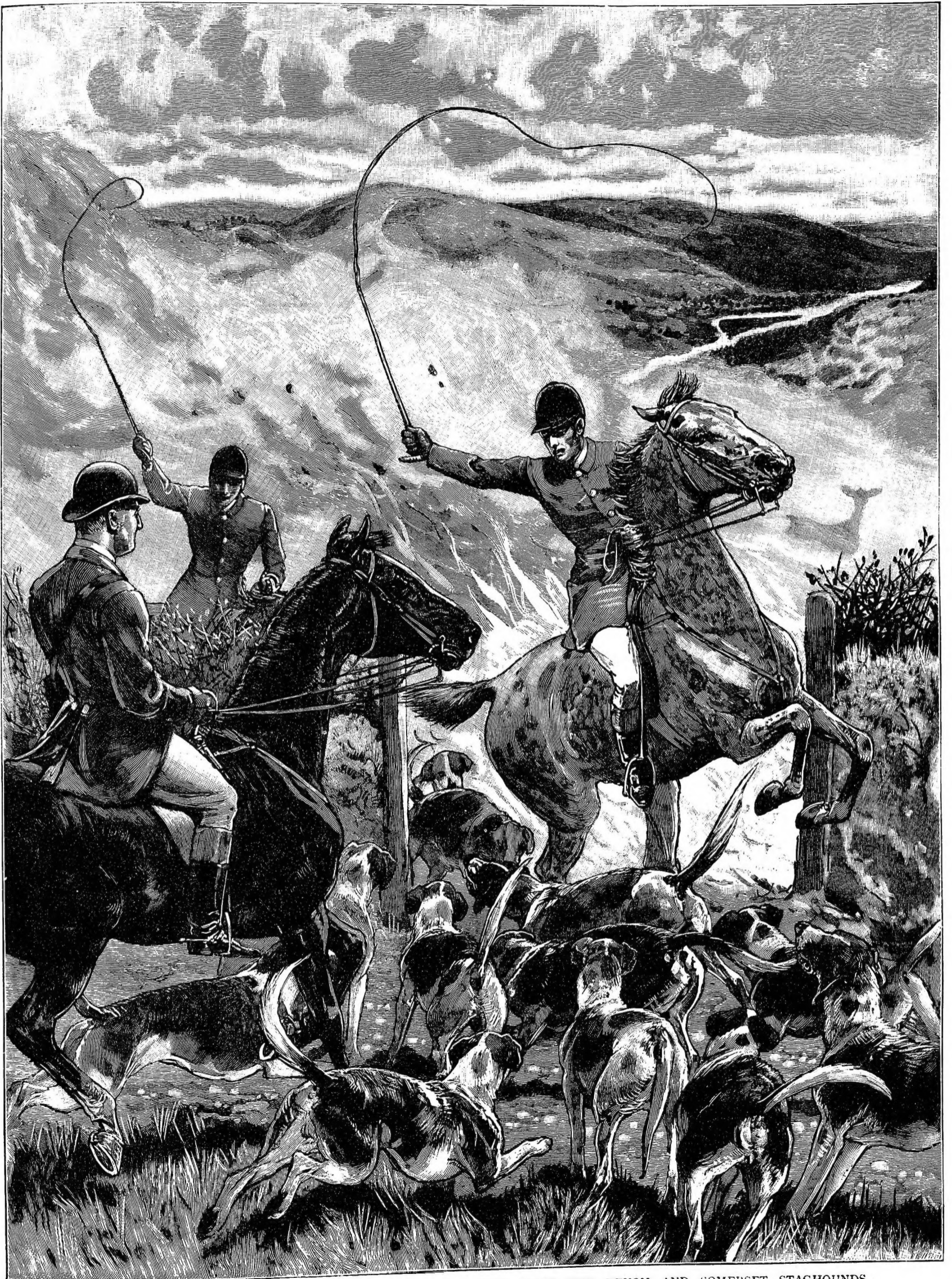
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ÉDITION
DE LUXE

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1890

WITH TWO
SUPPLEMENTS

PRICE NINEPENCE
By Post 9½d.



"THROUGH FIRE TO FREEDOM"—AN INCIDENT OF A RUN WITH THE DEVON AND SOMERSET STAGHOUNDS
DRAWN BY JOHN CHARLTON

Tories of the Week

STREET PROCESSIONS.—It is a little difficult to believe that any impartial person can seriously object to the measures adopted by Mr. Monro with regard to the route of the procession on Saturday. No one calls in question the right of any number of people to "demonstrate" in favour of their ideas, but surely it is obvious that their demonstrations ought to be conducted in a way that will cause as little inconvenience as possible to the rest of the community. If the route originally chosen by the teetotallers had been sanctioned by the authorities, an immense number of persons would have found themselves debarred from the free use of certain important thoroughfares; and the Chief Commissioner of Police would have been unable to make suitable regulations on like occasions in future. It is pretended by some enthusiasts that those who wish to take part in a procession have the same right to the use of any street as ordinary pedestrians; but no proof of this remarkable proposition has yet been advanced. An ordinary pedestrian does not in the least interfere with the movements of other pedestrians, whereas a procession may for more than an hour render impassable the streets of which it takes possession. If that is not a real distinction, then there is no distinction between black and white, or between yes and no. The dispute is in principle identical with that which took place some time ago about the right of meeting in Trafalgar Square. That was fortunately settled in favour of the public as a whole, and the good sense of the majority of the inhabitants of London would have severely condemned Mr. Monro if he had shown any disposition to give way to the clamour which has been raised in connection with the present controversy. The only effect of the debate on the subject in the House of Commons on Tuesday was to bring out distinctly the wisdom of the decision.

FISHERY DIFFICULTIES.—The alarmist rumours which were current a few days ago as to the strained relations existing between our own and the French Government on the Newfoundland question have been officially contradicted, but nevertheless even an optimist must confess that the situation is fraught with some danger. It is a misfortune that the mass of the home-staying English people are both very ignorant and very apathetic concerning such subjects as these, so that they do not strengthen the hands of their own Government by according an intelligent sympathy to the grievances of the Newfoundlanders. If, however, they should get into their heads the idea that they are being bullied by the French, they may rush to the other extreme, and render the preservation of peace a difficult matter. To persons of this sort—who probably represent the great body of our beloved countrymen—we recommend the careful perusal of a letter which appeared in Tuesday's *Times*, and which gives, in a pithy form, those portions of the text bearing on the French claims in Newfoundland, culled from the various Treaties which have been made from that of Utrecht onwards. The French, even more than the Dutch, deserve the character bestowed by Mr. Canning on the Batavian nation, namely, that of "giving too little and asking too much." Or rather, if they get an inch, they proceed to take an ell. There is apparently no justification in the Treaties for some of the recent innovations which have caused so much wrath in Newfoundland, and we hope our Government will yield to the French nothing but what is in the bond. Turning from Newfoundland to the north-western extremity of America, it is disquieting to find that the seal-fishery negotiations between our own and the American Government have practically collapsed, and that the Americans have sent cruisers to enforce their contention that Behring's Sea is a *mare clausum*. Seventy years ago, when the Russians put forward this claim, the Americans opposed it, but at that time Alaska was Russian territory. We are strongly in favour of an international agreement forbidding the indiscriminate slaughter of fur-bearing seals; but that does not necessitate the conversion of a stretch of salt water as big as the Mediterranean into an American lake.

OPEN SPACES.—Mr. Chaplin has already won the suffrages of all Londoners for the new Board of Agriculture. By adopting measures to preserve Epsom Downs, Mitcham Common, Hackney Marshes, and other open spaces from the insatiable builder, he has made a most brilliant beginning as a Minister. It is true that these areas are only distantly threatened as yet, while the public already enjoy the right of user. But London stretches out its octopus arms so quickly, owing to railway extensions in the surrounding belt, that it would need a bold man to say where the outer circle of villadom will reach to by the end of the present century. Nor is there greater assurance of safety in the commoners' rights. Lords of the manor can generally manage to come to terms with their commoners, and when once a treaty is signed on the basis of mutual profit the process of appropriation goes on apace. The only real security is that which Mr. Chaplin and the Commons Preservation Society seek to create—absolute reservation for the nation in perpetuity. Should all go well, some 2,700 acres of downs and commons

will thus be preserved, to form additional lungs for the future London. It would be no bad thing were a broad belt of such open spaces to be continued right round the present built-over area, thus insuring recreation grounds for its population in *secula seculorum*. Unhappily, the cost would be very heavy, and we fear therefore that the future must be left to take care of itself. It is something gained, however, to have saved 2,700 acres from that process of being "eaten up" which circumscribed Hampstead Heath and Epping Forest, and which very nearly swallowed Burnham Beeches. Mr. Chaplin certainly ought to have a statue set up in his honour on Epsom Downs. The only drawback would be that the next generation might possibly conceive that it was erected to commemorate his doings as a Turf legislator, in the sporting sense of the term.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.—The arrest of a group of Nihilists in Paris has once more brought out vividly the dangers to which the Czar is exposed. There is no reason to suppose that these fanatics represent a very large proportion of the population of Russia. The vast majority of the Russian people are loyal peasants, who, although they know little about the Czar personally, agree in regarding him as their friend and protector. Even among the Nihilists there are many ardent politicians who would shrink with horror from the idea of attaining their ends by means of assassination. Evidently, however, there is a small sect, the members of which, whatever may be their character in other respects, have rid their minds of every trace of scruple, so far as their hostility to the Czar is concerned. They have decided that he shall die; and, although they have been foiled again and again, no one can say with confidence that they will not ultimately succeed. These are not the sort of people who fire shots from behind a hedge, and then make off in the hope of securing their own safety. They are as ready to sacrifice their own lives as those of other people in pursuit of their object. The harm they do to what may be called the cause of progress in Russia is incalculable. They fill peaceful citizens with alarm, and make it practically impossible for the Czar to meet half-way those of his subjects who wish for free institutions. There can be no doubt that the system of government in Russia stands in urgent need of reform; but reform will be brought within reach only when the party of violence has ceased to exist. As long as the Czar's life is threatened, the only alternative to despotism will be sudden revolution.

THE NEW EDUCATION CODE.—As there is a good deal of human nature—frequently of a schoolboyish type—about the House of Commons, that august assemblage has a far keener relish for discussing the right of street processions or the advisability of adjourning over the Derby Day, than for tackling subjects which are necessarily of a dry and technical character. Consequently, the debate on the Education Estimates was not reached till the dinner hour, and Sir W. Hart-Dyke was compelled to abandon some of the statistics with which he had primed himself. His speech was, perhaps, none the worse for the omission, the House of Commons being too jaded a body to have much appetite for figures. But his hearers were interested to learn that the New Code was to be carried out in its integrity, and that the relief which it promises to teachers would not be whittled away by the revised Instructions recently issued to School Inspectors. The great point is that the vicious system of payment by results is now really abolished, and, as Mr. Buxton observed, the reform will both give greater financial stability to the schools, and will relieve the teachers and others connected with elementary education from much worry. But, in order to get rid of mechanical teaching and mechanical examinations, and to give the fullest liberty of classification, the qualifications of teachers must be raised by retaining in their ranks only the pick of the profession, and then reposing a large trust in them. This is the plan—that is, the plan of appointing capable men, and then allowing them to work at the details of their profession with as little outside interference as possible—which, since the days of Dr. Arnold and onwards, has achieved such admirable results in our great public schools. In this connection, we may call attention to some answers given by Mr. Gladstone on educational matters, in reply to a friendly "heckling" at Hawarden. Mr. Gladstone is always interesting and instructive when he eschews politics, and everything that he said about the teaching of Latin and Greek, the question of endowments, and the status of girls-students was characterised by moderation and good sense.

UGANDA.—If the latest news from East Africa be trustworthy, the German Company has certainly scored heavily against the English. It is stated that Dr. Peters, who was believed to be dead, is very much alive, and that the despot of Uganda has, through his influence, signed a treaty of everlasting friendship with Germany. But it may be as well to remember that our previous information from the interior gave a totally different account. It said nothing about Dr. Peters, but explicitly affirmed that the Uganda potentate wished for an alliance with England. It may be, therefore, one Power against the other, by pretending to be the special friend of each. From what is known of this highly objectionable ruler he would be quite capable of that or any other

duplicity. It was he who caused the murder of Bishop Hannington, and the Germans will be very credulous if they imagine that any treaty would keep him straight when self-interest pulled in the other direction. Fortunately for the spread of civilisation in the Dark Continent, his power is a mere shadow of what it was when he ascended the throne. His people, also, are split into parties who hate one another much more than they hate the whites. But the name of Uganda is still of great potency throughout the Lake region, and if Dr. Peters has really secured it for Germany, his adventurous mission—ostensibly in quest of Emin Pasha—will have repaid its cost many times over. We may next expect to hear of Emin Pasha appearing at Uganda, or somewhere in that direction. As soon as he hears the news of the King having been won over to a German alliance, he will recognise the immense importance of striking while the iron is hot. Uganda bids fair, therefore, soon to become the centre of East African politics, with envoys from Bagamoyo and Mombassa constantly trotting backwards and forwards.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S CONFIDENCES.—Since his retirement from office, Prince Bismarck has shown little respect for the doctrine that "speech is silver, silence golden." On the contrary, he has missed no opportunity of letting his opinions be known. Some of his utterances seem to have given offence in "high quarters," for the other day he found it necessary, through his organ in Hamburg, to justify the course he had pursued. It would be hard if so illustrious a statesman were not at liberty to give Germany the benefit of his ideas on great political questions, but we may doubt whether he has chosen the best possible way of expressing his judgments. An interviewer, even if thoroughly honest, can never repeat with perfect accuracy the statements made to him; and Prince Bismarck ought to know better than most people that there are journalists capable of attributing to a great man the utterance of views with which he has no sort of sympathy. It may be said that the great man can always repudiate words which he has not really spoken; but, unfortunately, the world is often uncharitable enough to suppose that such denials are not intended to be taken seriously. Prince Bismarck might, if he pleased, find plenty of opportunities of relieving his mind without the help of the interviewer. No one would be listened to with half so much respect in the Prussian House of Lords or in the Reichstag; and in the forthcoming biography of Lothar Bucher, who was for many years his "right-hand man," he will have a suitable medium for many a revelation as to the supreme events of his own career, for the book is being written with the ex-Chancellor's sanction and under his supervision. His admirers would be heartily pleased if he sought to exercise influence only in such ways as these. His present methods are not only inconvenient for his country, but seem to be scarcely in accord with his personal dignity.

GOOD-BYE TO CLAIRVAUX.—We do not think that the French Government can be reasonably blamed for keeping the young Duc d'Orléans in custody for four months. To our view it seems that he has received not too much punishment, but just punishment enough. A vengeful penalty would have stimulated the enthusiasm of his adherents; on the other hand, if he had been set at liberty after two or three days' detention, he might have been tempted to break the law again at some future time when circumstances seemed more favourable to his cause. Nobody of course really believes—although it may be politic to say such things in print—that the Duke was simply actuated by a desire to serve his country as a common soldier. He took this step as a means to an end, and the end was the same as that aimed at by the late Prince Imperial when he took part in the campaign against the Zulus. We do not say that either of these young men was morally to blame. Their object was to commend themselves to a nation which still loves war and glory, by showing that they were no mere carpet-knights, but could cheerfully undergo the hardships of military service. Had the Prince Imperial not fallen a victim to the Zulu assegais, it is quite possible that by this time he would have been at least as formidable a rival to the Third Republic as General Boulanger ever was. The French Government remembered this, and when the Duc d'Orléans attempted a similar rôle they took advantage of the technical breach of the law which he had committed, and put him in ward for a season. Altogether the Duke may think himself lucky that he got off so easily.

HELIGOLAND.—The British Empire is so peculiarly constituted as to be compelled to retain some valueless possessions at considerable cost, lest they should fall into hands which would turn them to account for evil purposes. St. Helena is one of these white elephants; Heligoland is another. No one will dispute the accuracy of Mr. Labouchere's statement, the other night, that this sandy islet is not worth the money, small though the amount be, which we spend on it annually. It is worth just nothing at all, and were it to be submerged by the sea, the loss to England would be entirely inappreciable. Why keep it then? Because of its strategic potentialities if surrendered to Germany—no other Power puts in a claim. It might become a thorn in the side of our mercantile marine in the event of our being at war with that Power. But there is another

and stronger reason why we should not be in a hurry to give away the wretched rabbit-burrow. Were we to bestow it on the Teuton, the Spaniard would become more urgent in his demand for the restoration of Gibraltar, the Italians might develop a hankering for Malta, and perhaps France would remember that Mauritius once belonged to her, and that the Channel Isles are much nearer to her coast than to the English. Aiming persistently at maritime supremacy, John Bull has acquired all manner of scraps of territory to aid that purpose, and were he once to begin to give back, claims would crowd in upon him from every quarter. If, however, the younger Kaiser covets Heligoland so eagerly that he is prepared to exchange a reasonable equivalent, England might possibly see her way to come to terms. Germany must not expect to get the island for nothing; some Yankee millionaire would, no doubt, be willing to pay a stiff price for the privilege of exercising undisputed lordship over the rabbits and the two cows.

COPYRIGHT IN AMERICA.—A good deal of nonsense has been written in England about the defeat of the International Copyright Bill in America. One enthusiastic journalist has even gone so far as to propose that all those members of Congress who voted against the measure should be boycotted by English society when they visit this country. That, as the *New York Nation* has pointed out, would be a piece of remarkably good fortune for the persons boycotted, since it would inevitably raise them to a great height of popularity in the United States. Like most other people on this side of the Atlantic, we hold, of course, that the literary property of European authors should be protected in America as well as in Europe. But the protection accorded by the rejected Bill was not of the right kind. Copyright would have been granted by that measure only to books printed in the United States, so that any advantage which might have been gained by English authors would have been gained at the cost of English printers. And a serious cost it would have been; for, as there is a larger reading public in America than in England, a very considerable proportion of the printing business would have been transferred from London and Edinburgh to New York and Boston. This argument had nothing to do with the action of Congress, but from the English point of view it is an argument of great importance, and it ought to have prevented any class of Englishmen from regarding the defeat of the Bill as a misfortune. The Americans as a people have not yet realised the apparently simple idea that a person who writes a book has as a good moral right to derive material benefit from it as another has to derive like benefit for the making of a pair of shoes. When they understand this principle, it will be unnecessary for them to undertake elaborate legislation in order to give effect to it. They will simply join the International Copyright Union, and the thing will be done.

A LETTER EXPRESS.—Newspaper-editors, like other busy men, receive a number of letters which they do not wish to receive. Time and labour are consumed in replying to these communications, and therefore they do not personally regard with enthusiasm plans for cheapening postage, and thereby rendering letters more numerous. The other day some miscreant in human shape proposed an Inland Halfpenny Post; but we noted with a fiendish glee that Mr. Henniker Heaton, the champion postal watch-dog, so far from encouraging this nefarious scheme, jumped upon it vigorously, pointing out that it would involve a loss to the revenue of over three millions sterling. But, though we object to the further multiplication of letters, we have no prejudice against their being carried quicker. For several reasons the telegram is a very unsatisfactory method of communication; and therefore we gladly record the fact that an influentially-signed memorial is about to be forwarded to the Postmaster-General, asking for the establishment in this country of a "letter express." The system is already in successful operation in Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and America; and it is thought that enough people to make it self-supporting would soon be found willing to pay a three-penny rate for the sake of the extra speed. Perhaps it would be well at first to make trial of the new system in a carefully-defined and comparatively small area of Central and Western London. Then, if it answered, it could be gradually extended to the more distant suburbs, and to provincial towns.

RECKLESS CYCLING.—During the last fortnight there have been quite a number of serious accidents—some attended by fatal consequences—through people being ridden over by cyclists. In all of these cases the evidence goes to indicate excessive speed as the prime cause. There is a pace, especially when going down hill, which practically deprives the rider of all control over his machine. He can guide it, but that is all. As for pulling up quickly, as well might the engine-driver of an express train attempt to do so. Nor even in the matter of guiding has the cyclist a free hand. Any large deviation from the straight line of his course would, if he were pelting along at the rate of eighteen or twenty miles an hour, inevitably cause an upset. He has nothing for it, therefore, but to trust to luck and the chapter of accidents, which he does with a *sans-froid* that would be truly admirable were it not so largely tinged with recklessness. When he mounts to

the brow of a steep hill, and looks down at the decline stretching out before him, he knows perfectly well that, if he once allows his steel steed to "take charge," there can be no attempt to pull up until the bottom is reached. Equally aware is he that, by timely application of the brake, and by "back-pedalling," the machine can be kept at a moderate pace, admitting of guidance and of stopping. But because it is pleasant to rush down hill at the speed of a racer, without any exertion, he takes his feet off the pedals, sets his teeth tight, and, to use his own expression, "lets her slide." The result is that, if any pedestrian chances to block his way—being, perhaps, too deaf to hear the warning bell—a fearful collision takes place, and one or the other is killed. Cyclists have yet to learn, apparently, that the responsibility of keeping clear of people on foot rests on the drivers of vehicles.

NOTICE.—With this number are presented TWO EXTRA SUPPLEMENTS, a PORTRAIT of the once CELEBRATED RACE-HORSE SELIM, and "PICTURES OF THE YEAR, III."

READY MONDAY, JUNE 30.

THE

SUMMER NUMBER

OF

"THE GRAPHIC"

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

A BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED PRESENTATION PLATE, PRINTED IN COLOURS, ENTITLED, "PORTIA."

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OPENS MONDAY, June 16,
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ADELAIDE MOORE
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ROMEO,
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ROMEO AND JULIET.

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BRITANNIA THEATRE.—Sole Proprietress, Mrs. S. LANE.—Monday, June 4, and Every Evening at Seven. **AFTER DARK.** Misses Oliph Webb, Marshall, Messrs. Algernon Syms, Walter Seedman, J. B. Howe, &c.—**VARIETIES.**—Concluding with **ONE THOUSAND NAPOLEONS.**

BRIGHTON THEATRE AND OPERA HOUSE.—Sole Proprietress Mrs. NYE CHART.—MONDAY, June 9, PAUL JONES.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
CARNIVAL TIME. By Malcolm Watson, music by Corney Grain; and an entirely new musical sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled **"TOMMY AT COLLEGE."** Monday, Wednesday, Friday at Eight; Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday at Three. Stalls, 5s. and 3s. Admission 2s. and 1s. Stalls may be booked without fee by letter, telegram, or telephone (No. 3,840).—**ST. GEORGE'S HALL,** Langham Place, W.

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Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
OPENS WEDNESDAY, June 18th (Waterloo Day).
Seats may now be secured at the Hall and the Libraries.

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HORSE SHOW.—THURSDAY, June 5, 2s. 6d.
10 a.m. Judging of Hunters and Hacks. Close at 6 p.m.

HORSE SHOW.—FRIDAY, June 6, 2s. 6d.
10 a.m. Judging of Harness Horses (Single, Double, and Tandems), and Hackney Stallions. In the Afternoon, Leaping Competitions.

HORSE SHOW.—FRIDAY EVENING, June 6, 1s.
Leaping Competitions by Electric Light, Water Jump, Parade.

HORSE SHOW.—SATURDAY, June 7, 1s.
Tradesmen's Competitions, Leaping Competitions, Parade.

HORSE SHOW.—SATURDAY EVENING, 1s.
Entertainment at 7.30. Parade, Trotting Stallions, Leaping Competitions by Electric Light, Water Jump.

HORSE SHOW.—MONDAY, June 9, 1s.
Leaping Competitions, Water Jump, Parade.

HORSE SHOW.—MONDAY EVENING.
Entertainment at 7.30. Trotting Stallions, Leaping Competition by Electric Light, Water Jump.

HORSE SHOW.—TUESDAY, June 10, 1s.
Leaping, Water Jump, Parade.

HORSE SHOW.—TUESDAY EVENING.
Entertainment at 7.30. Trotting Stallions—Leaping Competition by Electric Light, Water Jump.

HORSE SHOW.—WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1s.
Consolation Leaping Competition, Parade.

HORSE SHOW.—PARADE OF PRIZE HORSES EVERY DAY.

HORSE SHOW.—HUNTERS, HACKS, HARNESS HORSES FOR SALE.

HORSE SHOW.—LEAPING COMPETITION every AFTERNOON (except THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS).

HORSE SHOW.—Reserved Seats, 10s. and 5s..

HORSE SHOW.—Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s.

HORSE SHOW.—FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, & TUESDAY EVENINGS.
Balcony Seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s.

HORSE SHOW.—Entrance, Islington Green.

HORSE SHOW.—Reserved Seat Entrance, Barford Street.

HORSE SHOW.—Admission, Thursday, 2s. 6d.; Friday, to 6 p.m., 2s. 6d.; after 6 p.m., 1s.; other days, 1s.

HORSE SHOW.—Tickets can be obtained at Lacon and Ollier's, 168a, New Bond Street, W.; Hays, 4, Royal Exchange Buildings, 82, Cornhill, E.C. 4; Old Bond St., W.; Olliver's, 38, Old Bond St., W.; Gastrell's, 13, Sussex Place, S.W. 5; St. George's Place, Knightsbridge, 88, Gloucester Road, S.W.; Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond St.; Keith, Prowse, and CO., 43, Cheapside.

ROYAL MILITARY EXHIBITION, CHELSEA.
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The following Military Bands will perform during the week ending June 14th:—

MONDAY	Royal Horse Guards.
TUESDAY	First Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry.
	Second Battalion East Kent Regiment.
	Royal Horse Guards.
WEDNESDAY	First Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry.
THURSDAY	Second East Kent Regiment.
FRIDAY	Fourth East Surrey Regiment.
	Third Essex Regiment.
	Second Battalion East Kent Regiment.
SATURDAY	Royal Military School of Music.
	First Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry.
	Third Battalion Essex Regiment.

ROYAL MILITARY EXHIBITION.
MILITARY SPORTS AND DRILLS.
The following events will take place in the arena—
Display by Metropolitan School of Arms.
Grand Display of Fireworks by Mr. J. Wells.
Encampment on Active Service by First Battery Royal Horse Artillery.
Display by the Boys of Royal Naval School, Greenwich.
Display by the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.
Tattoo of all Nations.
Ascent of Spencer's Great War Balloon. For details see Daily Papers.
Omnibuses every Five Minutes from Sloane Square and South Kensington Stations.
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Major G. E. W. MALET, Hon. Director.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—OPENING of the NEW DIRECT DOUBLE LINE to TAVISTOCK, DEVONPORT, and PLYMOUTH, on June 1st.—NEW and IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE between LONDON, EXETER, NORTH DEVON, DEVONPORT, and PLYMOUTH as follows—

		DOWN TRAINS.—Weekdays.					
Stations.		a.m.	a.m.	Ex.	Ex.	p.m.	p.m.
London (Waterloo Station)	dep.	5 50	9 10	11 0	4 40	5 0	
Exeter (Queen Street)	arr.	10 40	1 39	3 5	6 45	9 27	
Barnstaple		11 18		4 33	8 13		
Ilfracombe		11 44		5 18	9 2		
Devonport		12 50	3 37	4 38	7 55	11 10	
Plymouth		1 0	3 44	4 45	8 0	11 16	
Plymouth (Mutley)		1 3	3 44	4 48	8 3	11 19	
		UP TRAINS.—Weekdays.					
Stations.		Ex.	Ex.	a.m.	a.m.	Ex.	
Plymouth (Mutley)	dep.	8 42	10 57	11 39	4 11		
Plymouth		8 45	11 0	11 42	4 14		
Devonport		8 51	11 8	11 50	4 21		
Ilfracombe		7 35	10 10		3 35		
Barnstaple		8 24	11 3		4 17		
Exeter		10 25	12 59	2 10	6 0		
London (Waterloo)	arr.	2 25	5 0	7 55	10 15		

CHAS. SCOTTER, General Manager.

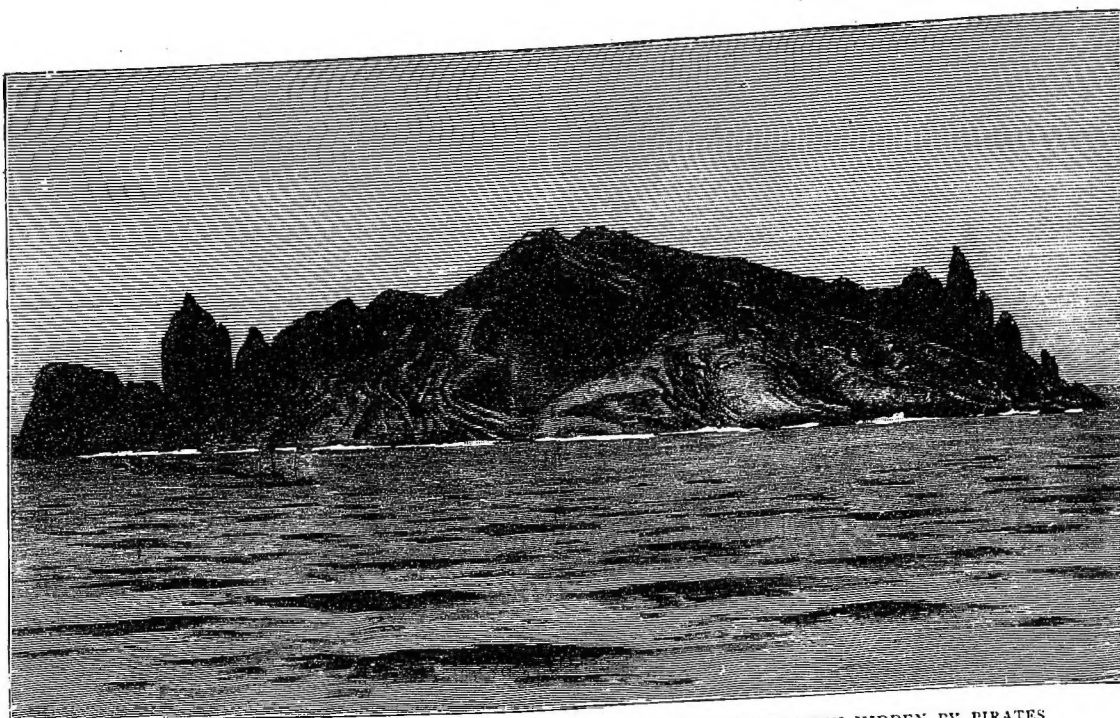
PLEASURE CRUISES TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN. The Orient Company's Steamships "GARONNE" (3,876 tons), and "CHIMBORAZO" (3,847 tons), will make a series of trips to Norway during the season, visiting the finest Fiords. The dates of departure from London will be as follows, and from Leith two days later.

June 18th for 27 days.
June 25th for 27 days.
July 15th for 27 days.
The steamers will be navigated through the "Inner Lead," i.e., inside the Fringe of Islands off the Coast of Norway, thus securing smooth water; those of the 18th June and 25th July will proceed to the North Cape, where the Sun may be seen above the horizon at midnight. The "Garonne" and "Chimborazo" are fitted with electric light, hot and cold baths, &c. Cuisine of the highest order.
Managers, F. GREEN and CO., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, LONDON, E.C. For further particulars apply to the latter firm.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.—Tours to the West Coast and Fiords of Norway. Quickest and Cheapest Route. The splendid new first-class steamer "ST. SUNNIVA" leaves Leith and Aberdeen on June 7th for twelve days' cruise. Fortnightly thereafter. Full particulars and Handbooks, 3d., may be had from W. A. MACCOLM & CO., Queen Victoria St., E.C. SEWELL and CROWTHIR, 18, Cockspur St., Charing Cross, S.W. THOS. COOK and SONS, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; and all Branch Offices, and GUION and CO., 25, Water St., Liverpool.

TREASURE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD

THIS must not be confused with the large West Indian island of that name. It is a much more insignificant place, but there is an interesting story attached to it. About the year 1829 some twenty pirates were wrecked here with a cargo of stolen church property from Peru, said to be worth a million sterling. They buried their treasure, setting up marks whereby they might recover it if rescued and able to return thither. They were found by Lord Cochrane, who handed them over to the authorities. They were all hanged except one, who was spared on account of his youth. This young man kept the secret of the buried treasure until just before his death at an advanced age, when he divulged it to an old sea-captain with whom he had sailed for ten years previously.

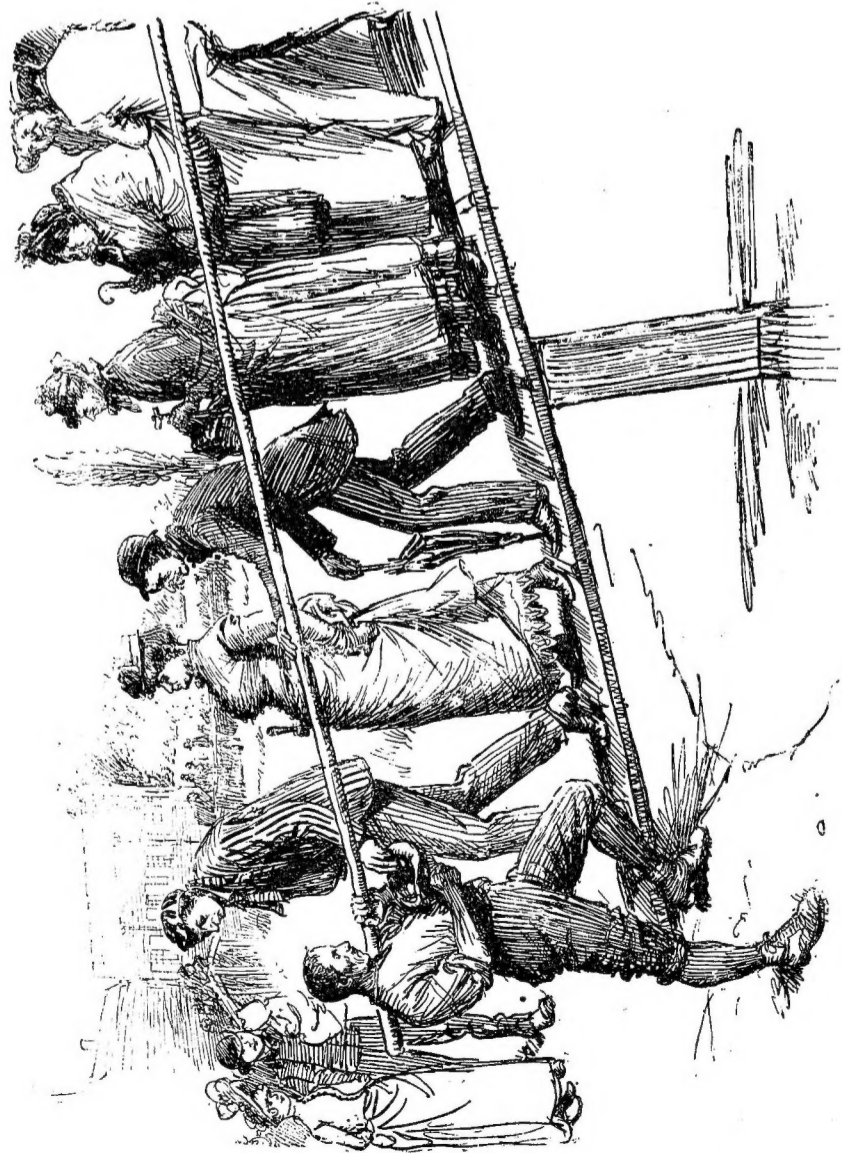


TRINIDAD ISLAND, RECENTLY EXPLORED FOR TREASURE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN HIDDEN BY PIRATES

When H.M.S. *Bramble*, commanded by Lieutenant Fred. G. Langdon (to whom we are indebted for sketch and particulars) sailed recently for the purpose of witnessing the total eclipse of the sun, she passed Trinidad Island. Those on board, seeing some tents on the shore, thought they were erected by shipwrecked persons, and with some difficulty they made their way through the surf for the purpose of rescuing them. They then found that the tents belonged to a party of treasure-seekers, headed by Mr. E. F. Knight, who had become possessed of the sea-captain's secret. They easily found the spot where the treasure was said to be buried, but the site had been since covered by a huge landslip, and at the time of the *Bramble's* visit they had been hard at work for two months, and had moved some 8,000 tons of earth and rocks. Since then, however, the expedition has been dissolved.



THE NEW POLICE OFFICES ON THE VICTORIA EMBANKMENT



THE ARRIVAL AT HAMPTON



THE MUD LARK EARNS AN HONEST PENNY



SIR PETER LELY'S BEAUTIES



MUSIC HATH CHARMS—A MODERN MINUET

WITH THE HOLIDAY FOLK TO HAMPTON COURT ON WHIT MONDAY

THE GRAPHIC

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"THROUGH FIRE TO FREEDOM"

THE incident represented in our illustration occurred during a run of the Devon and Somerset Stag-hounds at the end of last season. The meet was at the Doone Valley, in the heart of Exmoor, and there was a good attendance, including Mr. Charles H. Basset, the Master; Lord Ebrington, the late Master; and a number of ladies. At Lucott Common the hounds were laid on to three deer, two hinds and a yearling. After a good run the deer separated, and the pack stuck to the line of the one which was the heroine of the incident depicted. She brought the hounds along at a great pace until they reached the boundary fence on Mill Hill. "Just inside the fence," says a writer in the *Field*, "the farmer was burning the heath, and the place was in a blaze, whilst the smoke filled our eyes and nostrils. What became of the hind we do not know, but there are good grounds for believing that she went through the burning heath, where hounds would not dare to follow her; for Anthony (the huntsman) failed to hit off the line as he cast back, but was able to slot a hind on the other side, and the hounds did just own scent by the Chalk Water, although they could not carry it on." "Whether the smoke had spoiled their noses," adds Mr. Basset, "or the fire had removed all scent from the hind, we never could hunt her another yard, and whether from fright or pluck her life was saved by this dash into the fire; and I believe all who enjoyed this exceeding good run with the novel abrupt termination agreed that she deserved her escape."—Our artist has been assisted in making his drawing by a sketch by J. Hatchard Smith, A.R.I.B.A.

TREASURE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD

THIS island, of which we give some particulars on page 632, lies about 700 miles to the eastward of Rio de Janeiro, and is composed of a mass of precipitous rocks, against which the surf beats with terrific violence. The Sugar Loaf, 1,600 feet high, and the Ninepin Rock, 800 feet high, are two of the most unique formations in the world; and there is a wonderful tunnel, 640 feet long, formed by the sea, through the east end of the island. There is a little verdure and some tree ferns on the highest slopes. The island abounds in turtle, land-crabs, and sea-birds, including the tropical swallow and the graceful frigate-bird.

NEW SCOTLAND YARD

THE latest addition to the buildings on the Thames Embankment is a large edifice which, with its lofty walls, high-pitched roof, broken up by dormers, corbelled angle-windows, and scroll gables, recalls, at first sight, recollections of some old German "schloss." A closer inspection, however, will serve to show that the architect has departed with considerable boldness from ancient precedents and recognised styles of architecture. This building, which is to serve as the chief office of the metropolitan police, is known by the somewhat singular name of "New Scotland Yard." In plan it forms a large parallelogram 168 ft. by 128 ft., enclosing a courtyard 55 ft. by 60 ft., the buildings surrounding which rise to the height of 130 ft. The lower portion of the structure is built of grey granite, which was worked by the convicts at Dartmoor; it is very massively treated, and has little ornament except a great entrance doorway, flanked by pilasters, on the southern side. The upper storeys and gables are constructed of red-brick with stone bands and dressings, and are much lighter and less severe in treatment. This contrast gives a marked character to the building, though the line of demarcation is nowhere accentuated. Notwithstanding the great solidity of the building (the passages, staircases, and basement are all vaulted), the lighting throughout is excellent, and the various offices are cheerful and free from anything like gloom. The round bow windows at the angles add greatly to the picturesque aspect of the building, both internally and externally.

It would be impossible to speak of the architecture of this new building without alluding to a very momentous discussion which it has given rise to, involving, as it does, a question of such grave importance that it may end in the abandonment of those architectural rules and principles which have been universally accepted for the last hundred and fifty years. Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A., from whose designs the work has been carried out, has been very severely criticised, because he has not adhered, in the building, to the same style throughout, and this admixture of the characteristics of various epochs (so say these critics) is incongruous and incorrect. Others, however, maintain that it is just the slavish adherence to particular styles which has rendered our architecture so dull and uninteresting; that, in fact, architecture has for more than a century been chained down and circumscribed by hard and fast rules, which prevent its development and render originality almost impossible, for instead of a building being criticised from the point of view of appropriateness and artistic excellence, it is simply judged by its following, or departing from, the supposed principles of the style of some bygone period.

If this view had been advocated by mere architectural students, the public would in all probability, have ignored it, but when it is held by a man so experienced in the practice of his art as Mr. Norman Shaw, it cannot be overlooked, and the question must be fought out to the end, especially as there can be no doubt that this

view is held by many, who feel that if our architecture is again to become a living Art it must not be shackled or restrained by being chained down to some dead style. In other words, that our buildings must be made subservient to *our own* uses and ideas as to what is fit and beautiful, rather than to those which regulated the proceedings of men who lived centuries back.

H. W. B.

WITH THE TRIPPERS TO HAMPTON COURT

By general agreement the last Bank Holiday beat the record in the matter of the numbers who attended the various pleasure-resorts in and about London. Kew Gardens, Hampton Court, and Windsor were especially favoured by the crowds who made holiday. The South-Western Railway Company conveyed some 25,000 passengers to these places; the supply of four-horse omnibuses journeying in their direction was quite unequal to the demand; and the steamers *Cardinal Wolsey* and *Snowdrop*, which were started from London Bridge on the Hampton Court service, were crammed to repletion or ever they put alongside. The 'Arries and 'Arriets whose humours Mr. Hugh Thomson has depicted in the especially favoured this method of conveyance, and were in the highest spirits throughout the journey. On the way up the river they tossed pennies to the mudlarks running along the banks, re-freshed themselves with freedom and frequency, and generally enjoyed themselves in their customary fashion. Arrived at Hampton they explored the beauties of the Palace, lost themselves in the Maze, and regaled themselves upon tea and shrimps, under whose soothing influence 'Arrie' and 'Arriet' 'at, and danced with her gaily to the strains of the Ethiopian's concertina.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN JAPAN

NIKKO, which is situated about fifty miles north of Yedo, is one of the most attractive spots in Japan. It is a place of great resort, as it contains the shrines of the two greatest Shoguns; besides which, as Miss Isabella Bird (now Mrs. Bishop) observes in her "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," there are ranges of snow-covered mountains; forests of magnificent timber; dark green lakes sleeping in endless serenity; the deep abyss of Kegon, into which the waters of the Chiuzenji plunge from a height of 250 feet; and a luxuriousness of vegetation perhaps unequalled in Japan. In the seven miles between Nikko and Chiuzenji there are 740 steps. A bridge track zigzags up the steep sides of the mountains, and, to facilitate the ascent, there are long staircases of logs. At length, at a height of 3,000 feet, the traveller comes upon the lovely Lake of Chiuzenji, lying at the foot of the majestic mountain Nantaisan, whose rugged summit is 3,500 feet above the lake.—Our engraving, which is from a sketch by Mr. A. H. Savage Landor, British Legation, Tokio, represents the Duke and Duchess of Connaught leaving Nikko for Chiuzenji Lake. The Duchess and Mrs. Savage were in "cangos," carried by coolies; Sir John McNeill's pack-horse was rather rebellious. These horses go unshod, and are led by a rope round the nose. The saddle is composed of two packs of straw eight inches thick, connected together by strong oak arches.

"MADAME LEROUX"

A NEW serial story by Frances Eleanor Trollope, illustrated by Percy Macquoid, is continued on page 637.

THE NAVY CUP AT GIBRALTAR

"THROUGH the Sally port, over the drawbridge, under the Castle of Tavik-Ibn-Zeyad, streamed forth, on March 29th, such a crowd of riders, and good ones, that—with some change of detail in dress—one might recall a raid of Moorish chivalry. Indeed, so much of the knighthood, squirearchy, with dame and damozel, went forth into Spain to the fields of Campamento, that could the Spaniard have bagged the array, comprising — well, I suppose Gibraltar would still have held its own.

"The gathering was simply a point-to-point race of Naval Officers for a Garrison Cup. There was much riding by faith, as there were difficulties in clearly defining the rather cruel course, especially with the general riders hurrying from point to point of anticipated danger.

"Most of the jockeys rode in linen with the sleeves coloured, as is the custom of the Service for the guidance of the washer unacquainted with English or any other letters; which, with scarves, was cool, and sufficiently distinctive."—Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. Charles W. Cole, H.M.S. *Anson*, Channel Squadron.

FROM ABERDEEN TO MACAO IN A TORPEDO BOAT

"START not, reader, though every schoolboy of the ante-School Board Macaulian era knew that Macao was then in Far Cathay—and is there still, attesting the glories and decay of Lusitania. But Aberdeen? This Aberdeen lies at the back of Hong Kong Island, in unsavoury seclusion; it has but little in common with its more famous godmother save granite, most disintegrated and poisonous, and the plaid head-kerchiefs of its merry, singing, skilful little women.

"The trip across and back was only a joy in its contrasts—there were bits of nasty—very nasty—sea. On arrival at Macao one runs along its Portuguese whitewashed-housed sea-face, and in round behind its Chinese bustling Praya.

"The boat, as they always are, was impudently obtrusive, and made amongst the family sampans, and, in a modified degree, with the dignified junks, much 'bobbly.' After tiffin and a little music in the public gardens, the run back was completed the same day. The boat was steered by naval and military officers, with an aggressive Mark Tapley spirit. This sort of voluntary training work is characteristic of the breed. The Celestial deems it 'No fashion my,' a sentiment I am disposed to echo."

C. C.

"DESERTED"

THIS engraving is from a picture by B. Vautier, and is reproduced by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company, 43, New Bond Street, W. The subject of this picture is made attractive by its combination of humour and pathos. Every mother will sympathise with the poor little fellow. There is desolation in his youthful heart, for he believes that his mother has deserted him for ever and ever, and that he will have to spend the rest of his days naked, and imprisoned in the wash-tub. The humour is supplied both by the goat, who looks on with an irritating placidity of aspect; and also by our certainty that mother is not far off, and that as soon as she returns the tears will dry up, and be succeeded by smiles and laughter.

AN ELEPHANT BATTERY IN INDIA

THE elephants represented in these engravings (which are from sketches by Mrs. Brackenbury, of Trimulgherry, Deccan, India) belong to the Heavy Battery, Secunderabad, Deccan. In the first sketch they are being washed at a trough in their barracks, where they also drink. They much enjoy the operation, lying down in any position to suit the convenience of their attendant. He rubs their hides with a piece of stone, and should it slip out of his hand, they politely pick it up with their trunks and restore it to him. They also use their trunks to dash water over themselves, and can hit off any part of their bodies with great exactitude. These are all female elephants, as they are more tractable than males. In the second sketch the elephants are formed up in row, waiting for their breakfast. Every elephant has five bundles of straw, each contain-

ing two pounds of raw rice, laid in front of her; and they are not allowed to take it up for themselves, as they usually spill some of the rice. When the word "feed" is given, each animal raises its trunk. The mahout then picks up a bundle and puts it into the animal's mouth. After the feed they march back in line to the stables, where they remain for the rest of the day, with some sugarcane and coarse grass as a second course.

SELIM

THIS celebrated racehorse was a chestnut colt, bred by General Sparrow in 1802. Selim's sire was Buzzard; his dam an Alexander mare, so undistinguished in appearance that her then owner, the Duke of Queensberry, failing to sell her for 25*l.*, gave her away to his surgeon at Newmarket. However, her union with Buzzard produced what "The Druid" calls "the most wonderful leach of brothers that ever sought glory in the Stud Book"—namely, Selim, Castrel, and Rubens. At General Sparrow's death, in 1805, Selim was purchased by the Prince of Wales, and on the dispersal of His Royal Highness's stud was given to Colonel Leigh. Of his appearance "The Druid" says:—"He was full of quality, and so majestic altogether that no one would have suspected him to be the workman he was at all distances." He did not begin to run until 1806, when he won two races. In the following year he secured the Craven Stakes at Newmarket, but in 1808 was twice beaten in matches; and thereafter retired to the stud, where he became the sire of the magnificent Sultan. For these details as to Selim's career we are indebted to Mr. Thomas H. Taunton's "Portraits of Celebrated Racehorses," in which there is a portrait of Selim by H. B. Chalon.

PICTURES OF THE YEAR, III.

WITH one exception, to be noted presently, our specimens this week are all from the walls of the Royal Academy. Mr. Kennington has followed up his idea of last year, and continues his delineations of pathetic scenes from the everyday life of the streets. "Homeless" is very touching: the poor boy has sunk down from the combined effects of hunger and fatigue, and the mother knows not where to take him. Who shall say that in this mighty brick-and-mortar wilderness a calamity like this does not overtake even such decent-looking people as are here depicted?—Artists, as a rule, seem so unable to hit on subjects which have not been painted over and over again, that Mr. Jacob Hood's "Witches' Dance" strikes the beholder with an agreeable sense of freshness, besides being a cleverly-designed piece of work.—We have here two examples of Mr. Frederick Goodall; one of his wife, a very pleasing and natural portrait; the other a view of "Eton from Windsor." This picture has not yet been exhibited, and must not be confused with the large canvas at the Academy, "The Thames from Windsor Castle." Mr. Goodall has made such a success as an English landscapist—witness his "Harrow Weald" of last year—that we hope he will continue in this (to him) new branch of his art.—Talking of landscapes, although some of the critics charge Mr. Leader with conventionality, his are eminently works of a kind which one would like to hang in one's own picture-gallery, and have the pleasure of gazing at from day to day. They are pictures "to live with," and to say that is to utter no small compliment.—In "The Jester's Story," Mr. Laslett J. Pott shows us what a couple of hundred years ago was a substitute for the comic papers of the present day. The attitude of the story-teller is admirable, and the grouping altogether very skilful.—We are always glad to see Biblical subjects, since in these days they are but sparingly treated. Mr. Calderon has been decidedly successful in his "Hagar." Here we see the poor Egyptian hand-maiden, who no doubt presumed on her position, and could be "cheeky" on occasion. She is covering under a rock in the wilderness, but the angel will presently bid her return, and submit herself to the jealous mistress who has treated her so harshly.

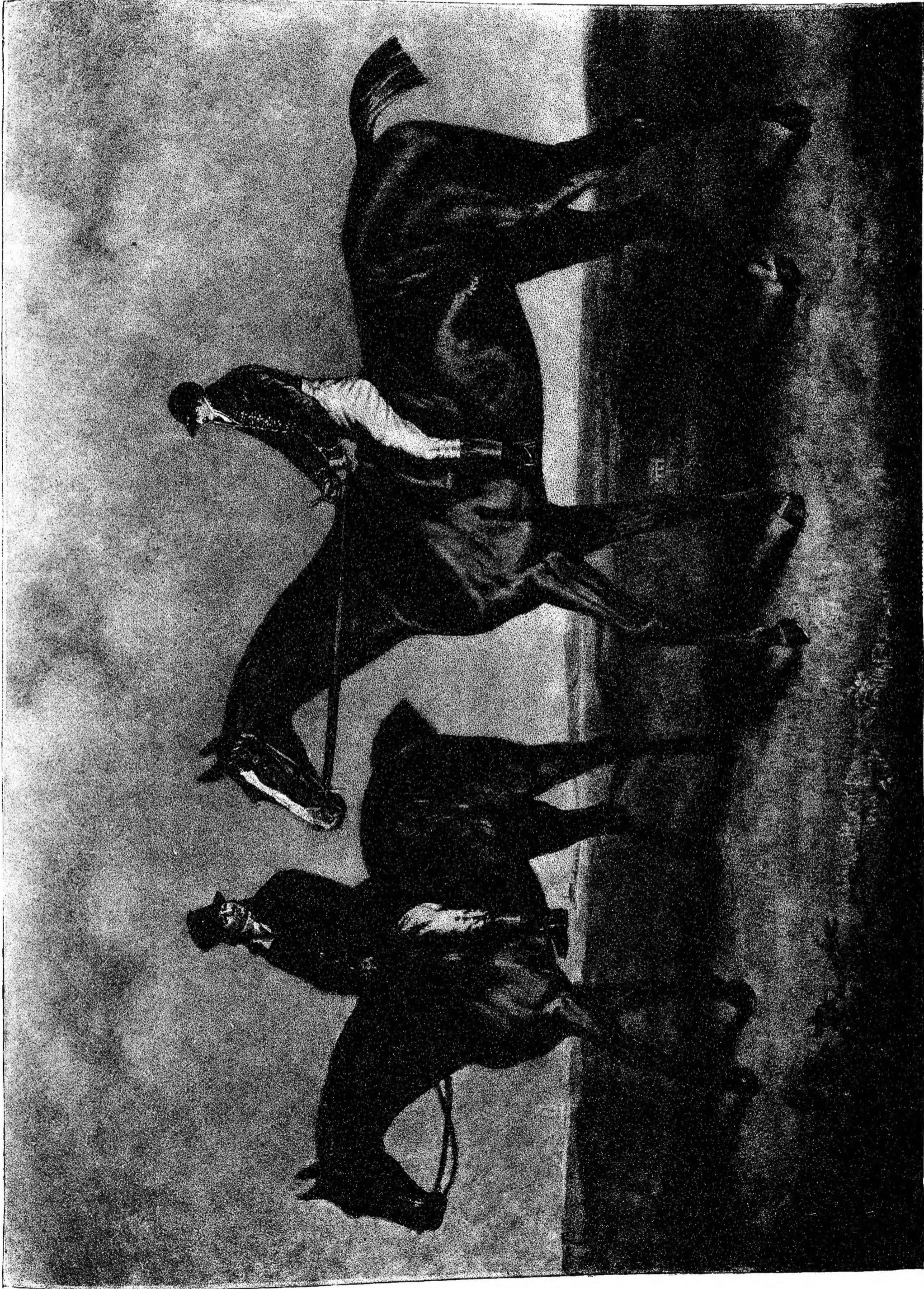


MR. GLADSTONE gave evidence on Tuesday at an inquiry at Hawarden, instituted by the Flintshire County Council, into the claims of Hawarden to a school under the new Welsh Intermediate Education Act. After he had spoken in support of these claims, he was asked his opinion on several questions regarding the character of the instruction to be given in these new Intermediate Schools, and their general organisation. As to classical education, he thought that too much of it had in the past been "thrust down the throats" of all and sundry, and that the country suffered from the reaction which the discovery of the previous blunder produced. He was of opinion that the example of Scotland favoured moderate attempts to give classical knowledge of certain kinds, "of those kinds which can be turned to account." He attaches great importance to both technical and physical education, and to the training of the hand and eye. As regarded the training of the eye, he felt strongly that some branches of natural history deserved a higher place than they had yet obtained in modern theories of education. Mr. Gladstone also pleaded for the participation of girls in intermediate education and in educational endowments.

MR. H. M. STANLEY, on being presented with the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company, was its guest at a banquet on Monday, when he made another of his frank and dashing speeches on the new African Question. Again he expressed his fear that in Africa British interests may be further sacrificed to German. The country under consideration is, he maintained, in the sphere of influence allotted to Great Britain by an understanding arrived at with Germany on July 2nd, 1887. No one, he said, has talked of any other region. There has been a virtuous regard for every acre in the spheres of influence belonging to other nations. All that he asked was that Englishmen should be allowed to act on their legal right to trade and open up communications in the region recognised by pact with Germany to be British. Hundreds of young Englishmen, Mr. Stanley said, are clamouring for employment in the noble work—the rails are ready, the cotton-bales are packed for the markets, the ships with their crews are in the ports, and at the other end of the line, expectant of the answer, twelve millions of Africans are waiting with their products.

LORD GRANVILLE received on Tuesday a deputation to request him to support the Earl of Meath's Bill, legalising the election of women as County Councillors. The deputation included Lady Sandhurst, Miss Cobden, Miss Cons, and other ladies, some of whom addressed his lordship. Stress was laid, as usual, on the benefits which women and children—there are 7,000 female lunatics within the jurisdiction of the London County Council—must derive from the proposed arrangement. Lady Sandhurst pointedly remarked that, whatever might be the general reputation of ladies in regard to talking, they had shown that when in public bodies they did much more working than talking. Lord Granville replied that he had already shown his agreement with the deputation, and promised that he would cordially support Lord Meath's Bill.

THERE are eleven small gardens, churchyards, and playgrounds in London which have been reclaimed for general use and recreation by Lord Meath's excellent Metropolitan Public Gardens



SEILIM,

Seilim, a Chestnut Horse, bred by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, foaled in 1872, got by Riverdale, his Dam by Anna, under grand Dam by Highflyer. Alfred, Engineer, born 1870, was a good 10 ft. at Brighton. In the 1st Regt of the Oxford & Aylesbury Militia, at 10 ft. 10 in. in 1888, and he became a Captain in 1890. In 1887 at 5 ft. 7 in. old the Queen took him, and a Gift of the Queen. In 1888, at 6 ft. 10 in. he was sold to the Duke of Devonshire, and he became a Captain in 1890. In 1887 at 5 ft. 7 in. old the Queen took him, and a Gift of the Queen. In 1888, at 6 ft. 10 in. he was sold to the Duke of Devonshire, and he became a Captain in 1890.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. This Plate is most respectfully Dedicated by His Royal Highness's very grateful & devoted Servant,
C. RANDOLPH D.D.



T. D. KENNINGTON

"HOMELESS"

Royal Academy



G. P. JACOMB-HOOD

"THE WITCHES' DANCE"

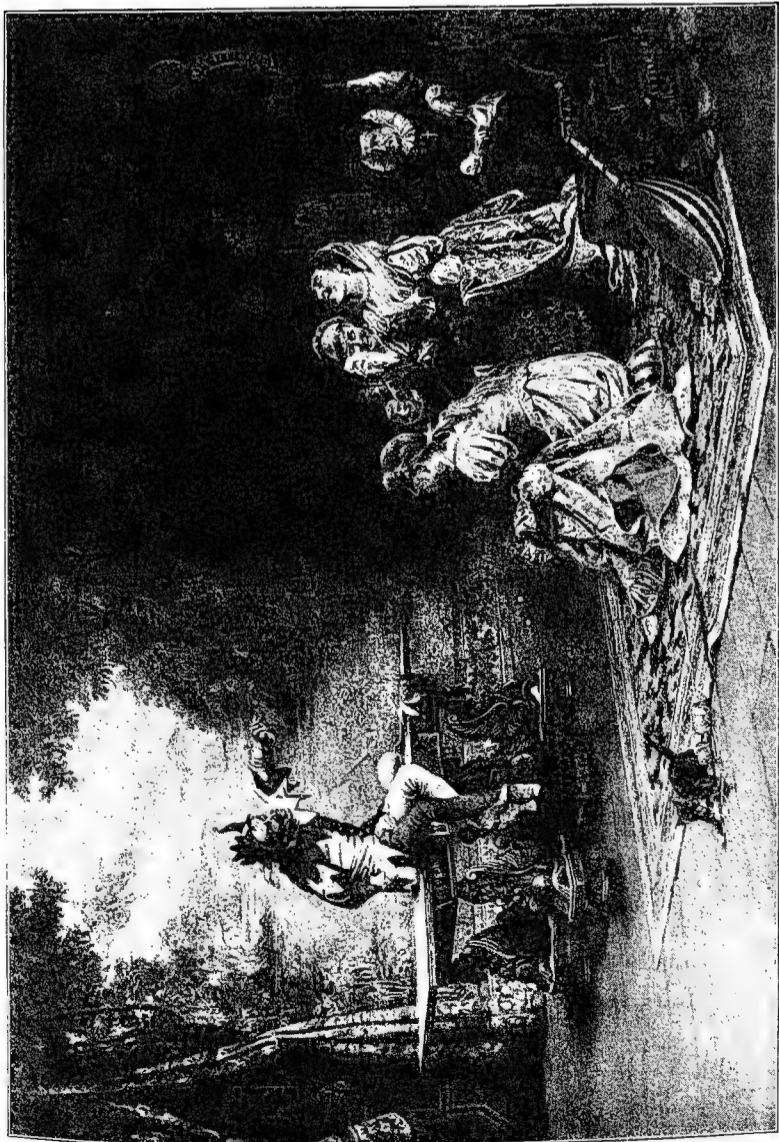
Royal Academy



FREDERICK GOODALL, R.A.

"MRS. FREDERICK GOODALL"

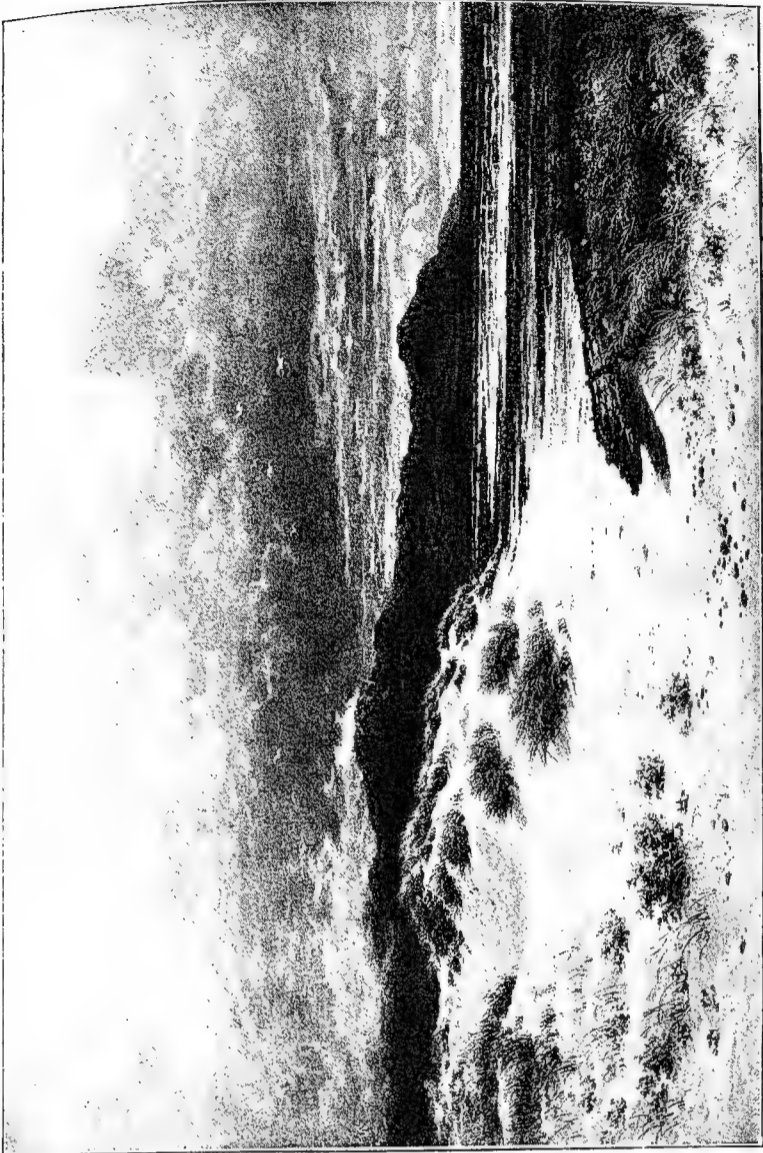
Royal Academy



LASLETT J. POTT

"THE JESTERS STORY"

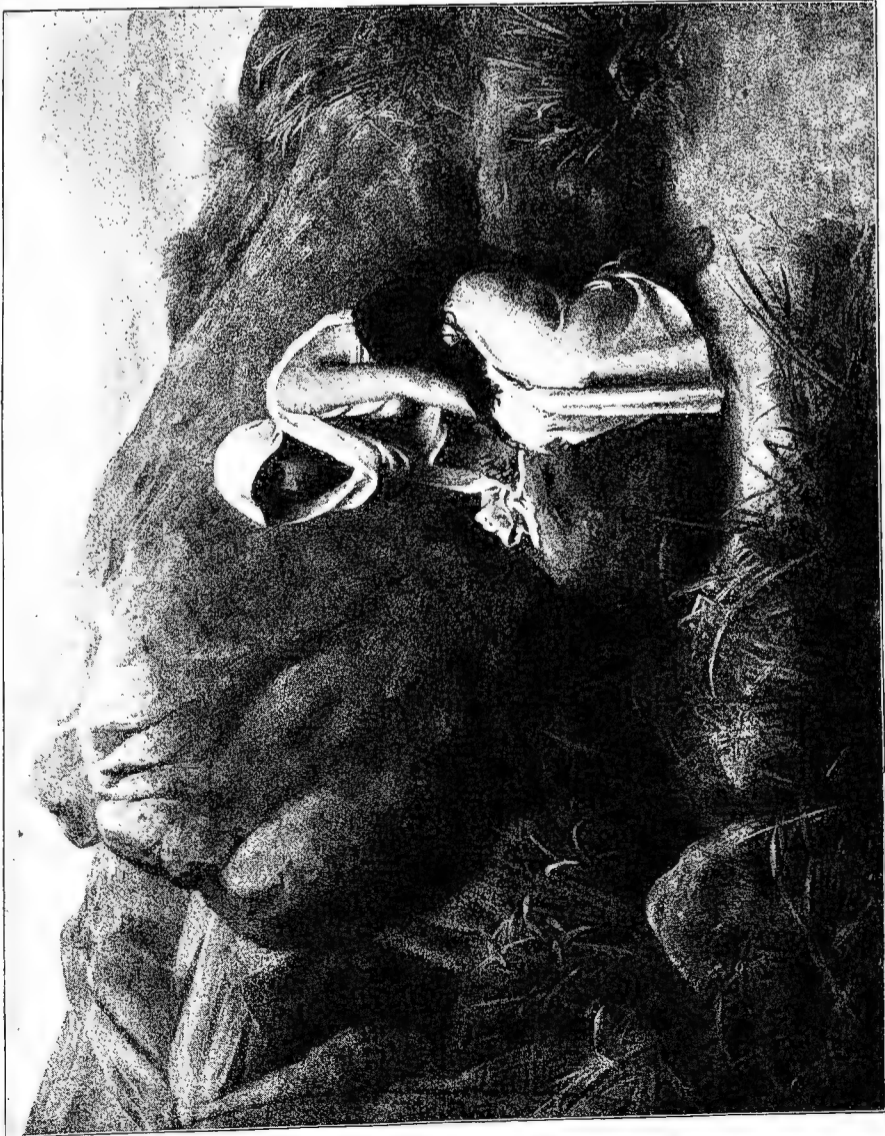
Royal Academy



B. W. LEADER, A.R.A.

"THE SANDY MARGIN OF THE SEA"
(By permission of Messrs. Wallis and Son)

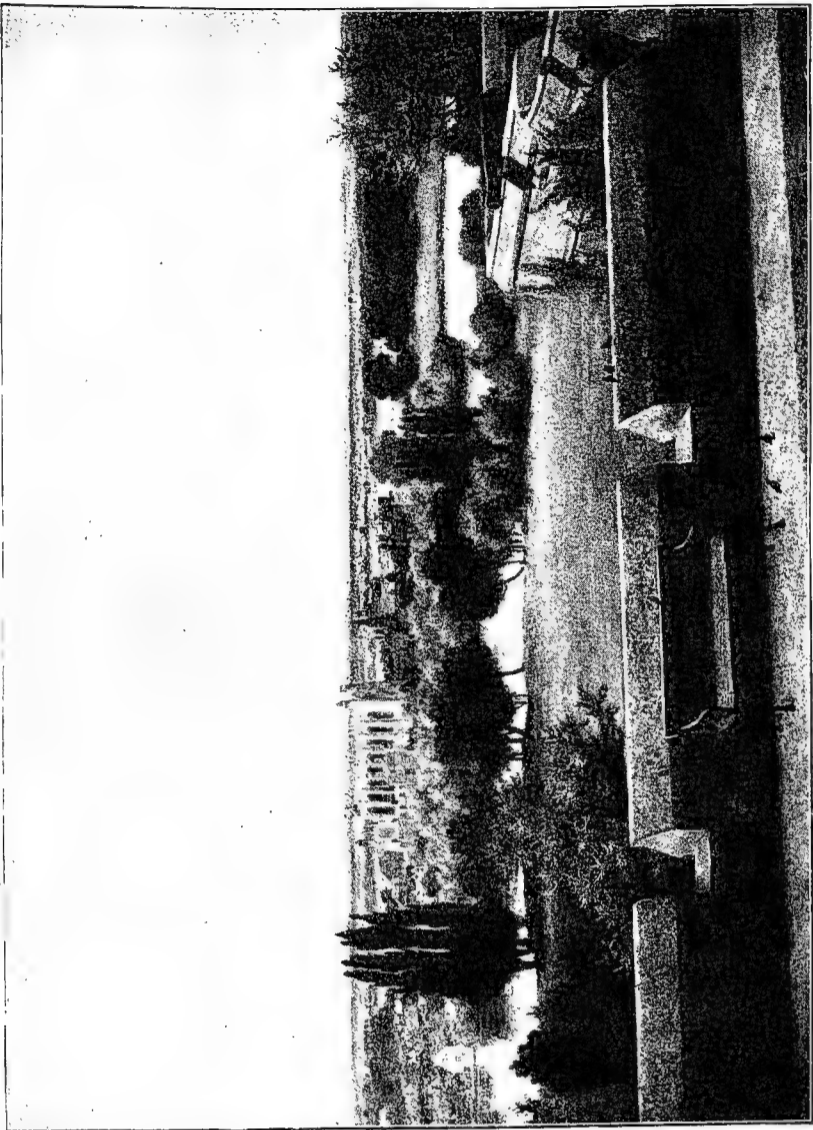
Royal Academy



PHILIP A. CALDERON, R.A.

"HAGAR"
(Copyright in the possession of the Artist)

Royal Academy



F. GOODALL, R.A.

"LTON FROM WINDSOR"

Association. Its funds are inadequate to maintain them any longer, and a Committee of the London County Council have recommended this body to devote to their maintenance 1,000*l.* a year for eighteen months, at the expiration of which time it was hoped that District Councils would be in office and undertake to maintain them. A motion approving of this recommendation has been the matter at its meeting on Tuesday. Several amendments to the motion were proposed, and ultimately one by Sir T. Farrer was agreed to by a majority of 6—42 votes for, 36 against—by which the Council undertook to devote not less than 900*l.* a year to the maintenance of the eleven open spaces until October 31st, 1892.

IRELAND.—Some very welcome words of wisdom have been spoken by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick to the misguided tenants on the Glensharrold estate, who are being induced by reckless and ruthless Nationalist agitators to suffer eviction rather than accept the liberal terms offered them, not by their landlord, but by the perfectly impartial Judges of the Landed Estates Court. These include the cancelling of 2,227*l.* out of 2,511*l.* of arrears due, and a reduction of the previously fixed judicial rental of 542*l.* to 384*l.*, the original rental having been 738*l.* At the pernicious instigation of their advisers, the tenants insist on a further reduction of rental, which, as Bishop O'Dwyer points out, means a difference of 54*l.* a year between forty-seven points out, and surely, he says, sensible men are not going to break up their little homes and scatter their stock for a sum like that. The good Bishop's kindly intervention has been met by the agitators at headquarters in the spirit which might be expected. At the usual meeting of the Nationalist League in Dublin on Tuesday, Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., spoke with the utmost temerity of the Bishop's letter, adding the threat that if any tenant followed Dr. O'Dwyer's advice he would certainly become a pauper, with whom there would be very little sympathy. All will not be unity among Irish Nationalists even should a Parnell-Gladstone scheme of Home Rule be carried. Unveiling a monument to a Fenian named Edward Baylan at Cork, on Saturday afternoon, a former ally of his, a Mr. Doran, denounced Mr. Parnell as "the great misleader," and when this language was objected to by another sympathiser with the deceased Fenian, Mr. Doran told his interrupter that he was "an avowed enemy of his politics and his party." Of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Doran spoke with the utmost contempt as "the man from Hawarden" who "could whine, because he was not in power, against the execution of the people of Ireland; but, when he was in power, allowed them to be butchered to maintain the dignity of British law."

SIR GEORGE BURNS, one of the foremost pioneers of steam-navigation, died at Wemyss House, Wemyss Bay, in his ninety-fifth year. His father, Dr. Burns, was for seventy-two years Minister of the Barony Parish, Glasgow, and died in his ninety-sixth year. His elder brother, Dr. John Burns, was the first Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow. Some seventy-two years ago George Burns and another brother, James, started as merchants in Glasgow, and twelve years later, having substituted steam for sailing-vessels in the Glasgow and Liverpool trade they amalgamated this concern with that of the MacIvers of the latter city. The shipping department of the business was greatly developed under the direction of George Burns, and it was through him that the requisite capital was found which enabled Samuel Cunard to tender for the conveyance of the North American mails, and thus found the famous business known as the Cunard Line. The contract with the British Government was signed by Samuel Cunard, George Burns, and David MacIver, and in their three families the whole concern became exclusively vested. Their first steamship sailed in July, 1840, and until about thirty years ago the management at Glasgow remained in the hands of Mr. George Burns, who was created a Baronet in 1887. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Mr. John Burns, who is chairman of the company (limited), to which some ten or twelve years ago the concern was transferred, the representatives of the three founders retaining, however, a large financial share in it.

OUR OBITUARY includes the death, in his fifty-fifth year, of the Earl of Milltown, Lord-Lieutenant of County Wicklow, and known in legislation as the author of the Flogging of Burglars Bill, which has yet to become law; in his forty-fifth year, of the Hon. William H. Ravenscroft, Auditor-General of Ceylon; in his sixty-first year, of General Frederic Brine, late Royal Engineers, who served as a volunteer in the Crimea, and afterwards distinguished himself in various engagements with the Chinese; in his eighty-second year, of Major-General William I. Birdwood, R.E., who served in the Chinese Expeditionary Force of 1840-1, and was subsequently appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Madras Government in the Public Works Department; in his sixtieth year, of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, who served as *aide-de-camp* to Sir George Brown during the Crimean War, and had been since 1881 Assistant-Commissioner of Metropolitan Police; of the Venerable John Gibbs, Archdeacon of Down; in his seventy-fifth year, of Dr. James P. Brougham, Surgeon-Major Bengal Army; in his seventy-seventh year, of Mr. Thomas Drysdale, of Liverpool, head of the well-known mercantile firm of Buenos Ayres, the last survivor of the enterprising Scotchman who, fifty years ago, went out to the River Plate and largely contributed to the commercial prosperity of the Argentine Republic; in his sixty-ninth year, of Mr. William Braham, a deputy-Alderman of the Ward of Cripple Gate Within, and a leading member of the Corporation of London; in his seventy-seventh year, of Dr. Marten de Bartolome, Senior Physician in Sheffield, early in life a Spanish refugee; in his sixty-first year, of Mr. Charles Cousins, Director of Music, Royal Military School of Music; in his seventy-third year, of Mr. Robert W. Smiles (brother of Dr. Smiles, the well-known author), formerly Chief Librarian of the Manchester Corporation Free Libraries; in his ninety-second year, of Commander G. F. Henslow, who entered the Navy so long ago as 1811, and was the oldest Naval Knight of Windsor, having been appointed in 1841; and in his eighty-fourth year, of Dr. Leonhard Schmitz, the eminent German scholar and classical teacher, whose early distinction led to his being appointed to read with the late Prince Consort when studying at the University of Bonn. Settling in England, in 1837, he became known in the world of scholarship as one of Niebuhr's editors and expositors, and, in 1846, was appointed, and for twenty years remained, Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, giving at intervals, at the request of the Prince Consort, lectures on history to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. He became next for eight years Principal of the International College at Isleworth, and was then appointed Classical Examiner to the University of London. When he was disabled some eighteen months ago by a severe accident, his friends and sympathisers presented him with a testimonial amounting to more than 1,400*l.* In 1881, he received a Civil List Pension of 50*l.*, which was doubled in 1886. Dr. Schmitz was the author of various histories and manuals, the projector and editor of the "Classical Museum," and a copious contributor to Dr. William Smith's classical dictionaries.

A **WATERLOO BALL AND BANQUET** will be held in Brussels by the English residents to commemorate the coming seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle. The festivities are to take place in the hall of the Rue de la Blanchisserie, which, according to many authorities, was the identical room used for the famous ball on the night before Waterloo.



THE House of Commons met on Monday after the Whitsun Recess; that more hardly-worked body, the Lords, extending their interval of leisure till Thursday, when they came back as usual to find no work to do. It is small wonder that Peers, being, after all, human, should sometimes betray a keen delight in thwarting the House of Commons. Through five months of the season they, in ignominious fashion, are flouted by the other House. All important measures are initiated in the Commons, and the Commons are uncommonly leisurely in their dealings. In the last months of the Session, sometimes in the last week, Bills are shovelled across from the Commons into the House of Lords, and, after doing nothing for months, the Peers are expected to run a Bill through in a few hours. To do them justice, they prove equal to the occasion, but the process is obviously not an ideal one from a business point of view.

As yet, the three great measures of the Session—the Land Purchase Bill, the Tithes Bill, and the Compensation Bill—tarry in the Commons, with practically all the real work yet to be done. They have all been read a second time, this stage being carried by majorities that would in ordinary circumstances promise a speedy passage. But, notably in respect of the Tithes Bill and the Land Purchase Bill, reservations and stipulations were made by prominent members supporting the second reading which promise tight work in Committee.

When the House re-assembled members were all agog to know in what order these three Bills would be approached. On the eve of the adjournment for the holidays Mr. Smith had created some surprise by the announcement that the Tithes Bill would have precedence given to it. It was rumoured on Monday morning that this decision had been reconsidered, and that the Compensation Bill would be put in the forefront of the battle. Mr. Smith was not in his place on Monday; and Mr. Goschen, questioned on this point answered with curious hesitation, leaving the final announcement for Mr. Smith to make on the following day. This uncertainty was explained by the fact that the Cabinet Council was summoned to meet on Tuesday, at which doubtless the matter was discussed. Certainly at the sitting of the House Mr. Goschen was able to state in curt phrase that the Tithes Bill would be taken first; at which the Opposition laughed, and cheered knowingly, seeing in this arrangement of business evidence that either the Compensation Bill or the Land Purchase Bill is doomed.

Supply was the first Order of the Day on Monday, and the whole sitting was devoted to an effort to carry the Colonial Vote. The attendance was not large, successive divisions showing a maximum muster of 170. Of this the Government had the lion's share, generally coming out of the Division Lobby with majorities of two to one. But the minority was compact and active, and succeeded in presenting an impregnable resistance to the effort to get the vote. Mr. Gladstone was not present, nor did Sir William Harcourt put in an appearance. In his absence Mr. John Morley took the command of the Front Opposition Bench, Mr. Goschen leading on the other side in the place of Mr. Smith. Lord Randolph Churchill, fresh from his triumph at Manchester, spent the early part of the week in close vicinity to Epsom, under the hospitable roof of the Durdans. Mr. Chamberlain looked in, but did not stay; Lord Hartington reserving his first appearance after the holidays for the discussion on the Derby holiday, which came off on Tuesday.

In these circumstances, Sir George Campbell came boldly to the front, and loomed large through the discussion. He began by wanting to give up Heligoland, a proposal in which he was assured of the warm sympathy of Germany. He had also the support of patriots like Mr. Labouchere and Mr. T. P. O'Connor. But Baron de Worms, in charge of the vote, stubbornly held on to what was contemptuously alluded to as "the sandbank," and this thin end of the wedge of separation was successfully resisted. Then Mr. Picton took his turn with a long sermon about Sierra Leone. The member for Leicester, who commenced his career as a public orator in the pulpit of a conventicle, preserves to this day the particular style and flavour of that school. He is even so careful in following its traditions that he writes out his discourse, and, in spite of the rule to the contrary, which is one of the cherished bulwarks of the House of Commons, remorselessly reads it. It is quite as long as the ordinary sermon, but members of the House of Commons, having fuller freedom of action than is enjoyed in chapel when the doors are shut, usually walk out during the discourse. Mr. Picton, with apparently undiminished enjoyment, reads every page of his manuscript, with well-ordered inflection of voice and monotonous gestures of the closed right hand.

The nett result of the proceedings of Monday night was that the Government did not get a single vote in Supply, an experience repeated on Tuesday, when the Education Vote came on. Sir William Dyke was overwhelmed with compliments, chiefly coming from political opponents like Mr. Mundella, Sir Henry Roscoe, and Mr. Sydney Buxton. Still they would not let him have his vote, Mr. Picton reappearing on the scene just before midnight and moving to report progress, an achievement which will secure for him the first place for the reading of another discourse whenever the opportunity is found for again going into Committee of Supply on the Education Vote.

It was only a portion of the sitting that had been secured for debate on this important question, and Ministers felt that it would be undesirable to resist the demand to make another night of it. At the outset of the sitting Mr. Pickersgill had moved the adjournment in order to discuss as a matter of urgent public importance the decision of the Chief Commissioner of Police to regulate the interests of public traffic the route of the gigantic procession which will to-morrow (Saturday) proceed to Hyde Park to protest against the Compensation Bill. The motion for the adjournment was supported chiefly from below the Gangway by members like Mr. Cremer, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Rowlands, and Mr. Bradlaugh. Once Mr. Childers interposed, and in very guarded language seemed to protest against the course defended by the Home Secretary. But as far as the Leaders of the Opposition were concerned it was manifestly a half-hearted business, which presently called forth from Mr. Cuninghame Graham an unusually animated and pointed protest. The occupants of the Front Bench, he said, sat like stuffed figures at Madame Tussaud's. In somewhat mixed metaphor he called upon the people of London to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the silence" of these right hon. gentlemen, and with a parting kick at Mr. John Morley hotly resumed his seat.

The House did not sit on Wednesday, it being Derby Day, the opportunity for holiday having been secured after a debate notable for a bright speech by Lord Elcho, and by the smallness of the majority. In a House of 293 members the motion for adjournment parison with earlier triumphs, is regarded as the near forerunner of the abolition of this time-honoured Parliamentary vacation.

THE QUAKERS have nearly died out in the United States, even in the State of Pennsylvania, their great stronghold.



THE TURF.—Last Wednesday was the most miserable Derby day for many years. The rain drizzled steadily down. One can hardly wonder that Surefoot showed temper, and endeavoured to "savage" some of his opponents. Whatever was the cause, he ran most ungenerously, and only got fourth place. First was Sir James Miller's Sainfoin, the second favourite, second Le Nord, who thus partially retrieved his character, and third the Duke of Westminster's Orwell. Watts steered the winner. The other events at Epsom require little notice. Colonel North was very successful on Tuesday, winning the Ranmore Two-Year-Old Plate with Nitrate Queen and the Epsom Plate with Iddesleigh. In the Woodcock Stakes, however, his Simonian, who started favourite, could only get second to Mr. D. Cooper's Melody. In the Egmont Plate Jack o' Lantern repeated his Manchester victory.

At Manchester last week Mr. L. de Rothschild's Bumptious secured the Breeders' Foal Stakes, and Jack o' Lantern the Beaufort Handicap, Colonel North supplying the second in each case with Sir Frederick Roberts and Iddesleigh; while, by a curious coincidence, Prince Hampton won the John o' Gaunt Plate for Mr. Blundell Maple, just at the same time as the same owner's Princess Hampton was winning the Rothamstead Stakes at Harpenden. The principal event, of course, was the Manchester Cup, for which the unlucky Vasistas was made favourite. As usual, however, he could only get third, the winner turning up in Lord Randolph Churchill's L'Abbesse de Jouarre, who developed unexpected staying-power. Father Confessor was second. On Saturday the Whitsuntide Plate fell to M. E. Blanc's Révérend, while Niagara did the fielders a rare turn by bowling over the odds of 100 to 8 laid on Shillelagh.—Heaume won the French Derby on Sunday, but pulled up very lame, and was subsequently scratched for the Epsom event.

CRICKET.—The best performance yet accomplished by the Australians was their innings victory over Lancashire last week, when, after totalling 316, they got rid of their opponents for 78 and 83, Turner taking eleven wickets at a cost of less than six runs apiece. Against the very strong team pitted against them this week by the M.C.C., however, the Colonists did not fare well, and owing to the good bowling of Martin, and some very determined batting by Gunn and Messrs. Stoddart, Shuter, and Grace, were defeated by seven wickets. Lancashire again fared badly against Oxford University, for whom Mr. E. Smith bowled very well; and Yorkshire succumbed to Cambridge, but afterwards defeated Sussex by six wickets. Middlesex gained a brilliant victory over Notts last week, while Surrey, with the fine score of 464 (M. Read 135), beat Gloucestershire by an innings, and afterwards defeated Derbyshire, after having all the worst of the match. Oxford University succumbed to M.C.C.—In the way of curiosities we may note that Mr. C. I. Thornton knocked up 133 for the Lyric Club, against the Green Jackets, in 58 minutes; that at Portsmouth the Corinthians scored 602 (Mr. P. J. T. Henery 128, Major Bethune 126, Mr. L. G. Bonham-Carter 117), against the United Service; and that St. Augustine's College, Ramsgate, dismissed Kent College, Canterbury, for an absolute cypher—not a single run or extra being scored.

YACHTING.—The London season began last week. Up to the present, Mr. James Bell's famous *Thistle* has been most successful in the matter of getting home first, though she did not take a first prize until the Channel Match of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club. Mr. P. A. Ralli's *Yarana* took the first prize of the Royal London, Royal Thames, and Royal Cinque Ports; Colonel Bagot's *Creole*, after losing twenty minutes by getting over the line too soon, scored a most meritorious victory in the New Thames race; and Mr. James Jameson's big new boat, *Iuerna*, secured her maiden success in the Royal Thames Channel Match.

POLO.—At Hurlingham, the First (Royal) Dragoons drew the Home Club, but afterwards succumbed to the Freebooters.—At the Ranelagh Club, Sussex (with three Peats in the team) defeated Derbyshire after a very close match.

TENNIS.—Pettitt beat Saunders by seven sets to five—the same margin by which he beat Lambert in 1885—and so retained the Championship. On the last day, the winner adopted his opponent's game, and played more on the floor than usual, making many excellent chases. Considering that he was short of practice, his victory stamps him as the most marvellous natural player of the game the world has ever seen.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The final tie of the Irish Lawn Tennis Championship produced a most exciting struggle between Mr. E. W. Lewis and Mr. W. J. Hamilton, when the former, after losing the first two sets, won the next three and the match.—The billiard season came to an end on Saturday, when Peall, who has been in marvellous form throughout the year, beat Coles, to whom he was conceding 1,500 points in 8,000, by 138 points.—The Coaching Club held its first meet on Saturday last, when three-and-twenty coaches paraded at the Magazine, the most generally admired team being the well-matched browns of Baron Deichmann.

GAME IN CEYLON is becoming excessively scarce, thanks to the industry of the natives in killing all the animals in the low country. A native family will settle down in a district for a few months till they have shot every head of game within reach, and then move on to another quarter to repeat the same wholesale slaughter.

THE MAUSOLEUM OF THE LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK OF GERMANY in the Friedenskirche at Potsdam cannot be finished by the promised date—the 15th inst. The building should have been consecrated on the second anniversary of the Emperor's death, but the works are in such a backward condition that the ceremony must be postponed.

THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS FOR A CLOCK has just been paid by one of the Rothschilds. The clock was a beautiful specimen of the Louis XV. period, which had been given as a wedding present to a Countess Fitzwilliam many generations ago, and had been kept as an heirloom at one of the family seats, Milton Hall, Northamptonshire.

THE LOFTIEST CATHEDRAL IN THE WORLD is now claimed by Ulm, in Wurtemberg. The last stone of the spire has just been laid, raising the height of the tower to 530 ft.—18 ft. above those of Cologne. The building was commenced in 1377, and its completion will be commemorated by three days' festivities, beginning on June 28th, and including an elaborate historical procession.

THE CHEAP "ZONE TARIFF" on the Austrian State Railways comes into force on the 16th inst., having proved so successful on the Hungarian lines. The alteration will benefit British travellers, as it affects the most frequented tourist routes. For instance, instead of the first-class journey from Salzburg to Vienna costing nearly 1*l.* 6*s.* as at present, the "zone" tariff will reduce the charge to 1*s.* No free luggage is allowed.



REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD



THROWING PENNIES FROM THE STEAMER

WITH THE HOLIDAY FOLK TO HAMPTON COURT ON WHIT MONDAY



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN JAPAN—STARTING FOR THE CHIUZENJII LAKE



DRAWN BY PERCY MACQUOID

Mildred was usually to be found established under one of the great old cedars, with Lucy beside her.

"MADAME LEROUX"

"Too early seen unknown, and known too late."—ROMEO AND JULIET.

By FRANCES ELEANOR TROLLOPE,

AUTHOR OF "AUNT MARGARET'S TROUBLES," "AMONG ALIENS," "LIKE SHIPS UPON THE SEA," "THAT UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE," &c.

CHAPTER XLI.

THE presence of Lady Charlotte and Mildred at Avonthorpe was very agreeable to Mrs. Avon for several reasons. In the first place, on the plea of Mildred's delicate health, and the necessity of frequent carriage exercise for her, her pony-phæton was sent down to Avonthorpe for her use, as well as a couple of saddle-horses, under the charge of the grey-haired groom from Enderby Court.

But, when the vehicle was there, Mildred found she liked strolling gently about the grounds better than driving, and begged Mrs. Avon to give the ponies a little exercise, which that lady obligingly did. She drove about from one limit of her visiting neighbourhood to the other, enjoying herself extremely in talking to every one about their dear little cousin, Mildred Enderby, who was Goodness only knew how rich, but as simple as a child, and so extraordinarily fond of her girls.

If it be vulgar to attach a great deal of importance to wealth, and to be somewhat boastful about one's rich relations, it must be owned that poor Mrs. Avon was, to that extent, a very vulgar woman. But, really, an impartial observer must perceive that a high tone of feeling—like genius—is distributed mysteriously among the human race, appearing in the most unexpected quarters, and being "conspicuous by its absence" in others where one might confidently have pre-supposed its existence!

Besides refusing to make much use of the pony-carriage, Mildred declared that she seldom felt strong enough to enjoy a ride; and so the saddle-horses were placed at the disposition of the Misses Avon, who, as well as their mother, were thus enabled to convince the county that they were not dead and buried, as Mrs. Avon had once feared might be supposed. Of course, anything like gaiety would be out of the question just yet; they were still weeping mourning for their father, but still they could ride or drive over to spend a quiet afternoon hour with dear Lady Addenbrook and dear Mrs. Mordyke, and half-a-dozen other dear neighbours beyond walking distance; and, perhaps, resume one or two flirtations nipped in the bud by their family misfortunes, and present themselves in the new and becoming light of returning prosperity.

Lady Charlotte facilitated these pleasant expeditions by saying to Mrs. Avon, in her most peremptory fashion—

"If you and the girls stay at home for me, Laura, I shall take Mildred away and go to the seaside. Quiet is what she needs; and, I assure you, quiet is the best restorative for me also. Nothing else alleviates my headache. If you make a fuss of any sort I will not stay."

Lady Charlotte had not been quite herself for some days after her unexpected meeting with Rushmere. It was understood in the family that the sight of one so intimately associated with the memory of her brother Hubert had brought on an attack of Lady Charlotte's distressing nervous malady. What she desired, and, indeed, insisted on, was to be left alone and unnoticed as much as possible. She passed the greater part of the day in a tiny boudoir opening out of her bedroom, the windows of which commanded a somewhat wild view of the Avonthorpe Woods, backed by a line of distant hills.

Mildred, too, urged her cousins to use her horses freely; and when Miss Lucy Marston arrived, they felt less compunction in being absent from Mildred's side.

Thus, during the first fortnight of Lucy's visit, the two friends were left very much to themselves.

This was exactly what Mildred desired. And as for Lucy, the tranquillity, the delicious country air for which she had been pining, the pleasant material surroundings of the old-fashioned house, where every object was poetised by associations with bygone lives, such as can belong to no spick-and-span newness of luxury, above all the companionship of the sweet girl with whom she shared those childish memories that are woven into the very texture of the mind, all these delights made Avonthorpe seem like Heaven to her.

And then, although they were left very much to themselves, they were not quite alone.

It was wonderful how frequently Dick's avocations—looking after stable-yard, farm-yard, paddock, or the new plantations—obliged him to go through the West Garden, where Mildred was usually to be found established under one of the great old cedars, for which Avonthorpe was famous, with Lucy beside her. There the two friends would sit, reading, working, talking, or—frequently—in a happy silence; Lucy's hands clasped loosely on her knees, and her eyes, full of dreamy contentment, gazing at the fair, green, southern country.

Of course it was impossible for the master of Avonthorpe to pass by this group under the cedars without a word.

Sometimes he would heroically proceed on his way with only a brief greeting. But most often he lingered to exchange a few words with them; looking down on the two young faces with a gleam of radiant satisfaction in his honest blue eyes. And then in the late afternoon, when Mrs. Avon and her daughters were giving the county ocular demonstration of their existence, Dick would come and throw himself on the grass at Mildred's feet, and declare

that he was as tired as a dog, and required to have his strength and spirits recruited by being petted and made much of.

Mildred was always ready to respond to this demand, and to hope that poor dear Cousin Dick would not work himself to death.

But Lucy was much less sympathetic; and laughingly declared that Mr. Avon was an impostor, who came begging for compassion on false pretences, and who really did nothing but enjoy himself from morning to night.

"What a first-rate slave-driver you would make, Miss Marston!" said Dick, on one of these occasions, leaning on his elbow, and tilting up his soft felt hat to look at her.

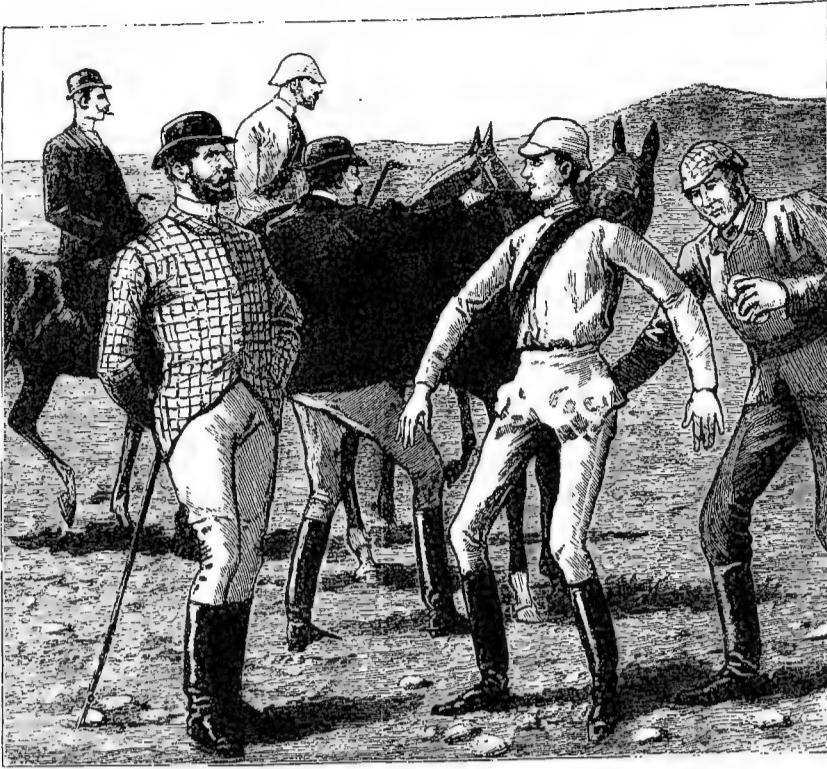
"You know I served an apprenticeship to the business; I ought to know something about it," answered Lucy, glancing at him with a quick smile, and then looking away again.

"How, dear?" said Mildred, wonderingly. "Oh, do you mean with that dentist man? It always has seemed to me so unaccountable that a dentist should require so many private secretaries. When Uncle Reginald was in the Cabinet even, he only had one—he told me so!"

Lucy and Dick exchanged a conscious smile. Mildred's idea of Lucy's occupation and position at Professor Tudway Didear's was about as far from the fact as the story of Aladdin is far from presenting an accurate picture of the average Chinese street-boy. The doctors had advised keeping the sunny side of things to Mildred as much as possible until her nerves should have thoroughly recovered their tone. Miss Lucy Marston and Mr. Richard Avon had held sage counsel together on the subject, and Lucy had been careful to spare dear Mildred some ugly particulars, which would have pained and depressed her.

But it was impossible for her to maintain that sort of reticence with Dick. Had he not rescued her from the drunken groom? Had he not climbed up those squalid stairs, and sat for half-an-hour in Mrs. Barton's room on the fourth story? He was the only being at Avonthorpe who knew, or guessed, the depths of poverty into which Lucy had sunk, or had any conception of the sordid details which make up poverty in a great city. To the Miss Avons the chief sting of poverty consisted in wearing home-made frocks; and Mildred's idea of it was like that of a child looking at the cold, muddy streets from its nursery window. But Dick really did understand the matter.

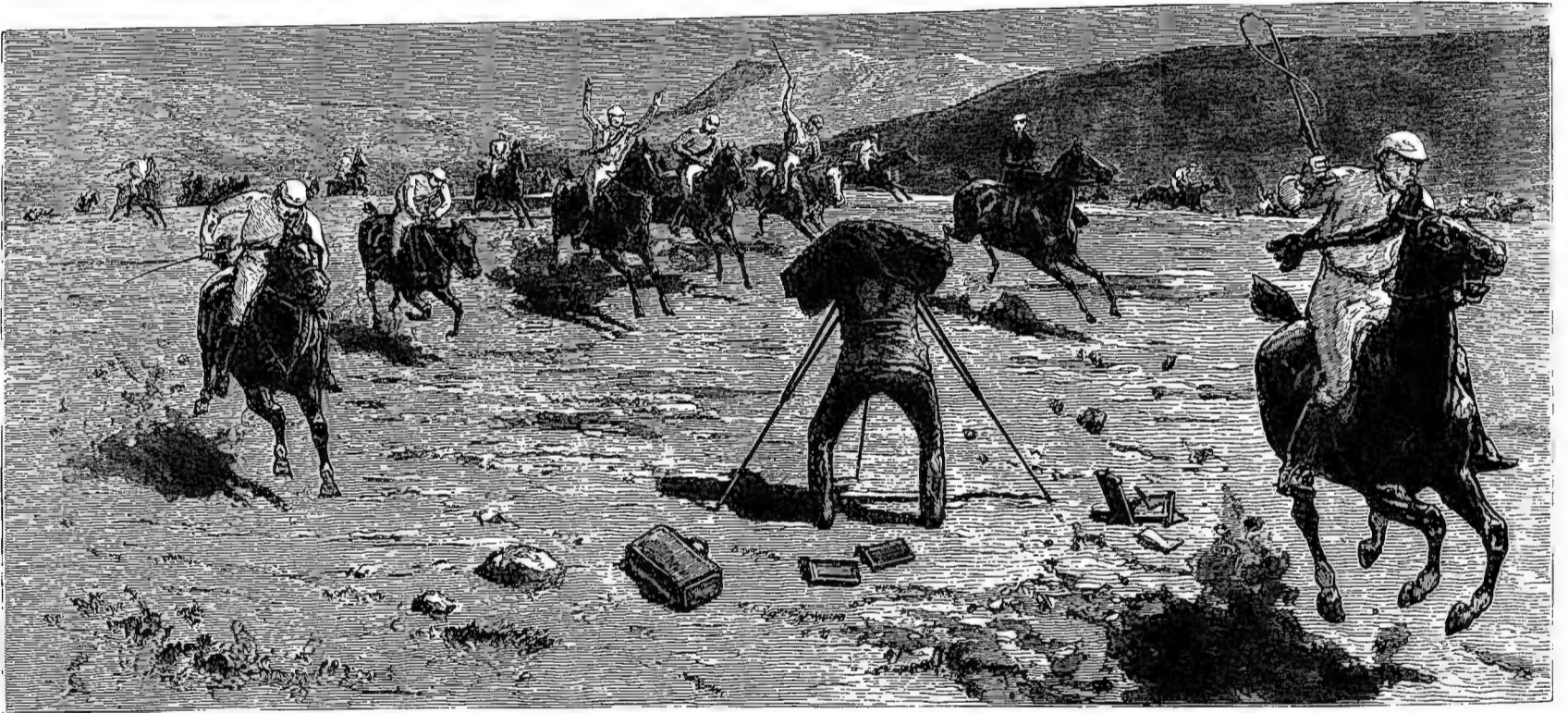
He had undergone many hardships during his early Australian experiences, and he was rather prone to dwell on that time in talking with Lucy. They had many opportunities for private conver-



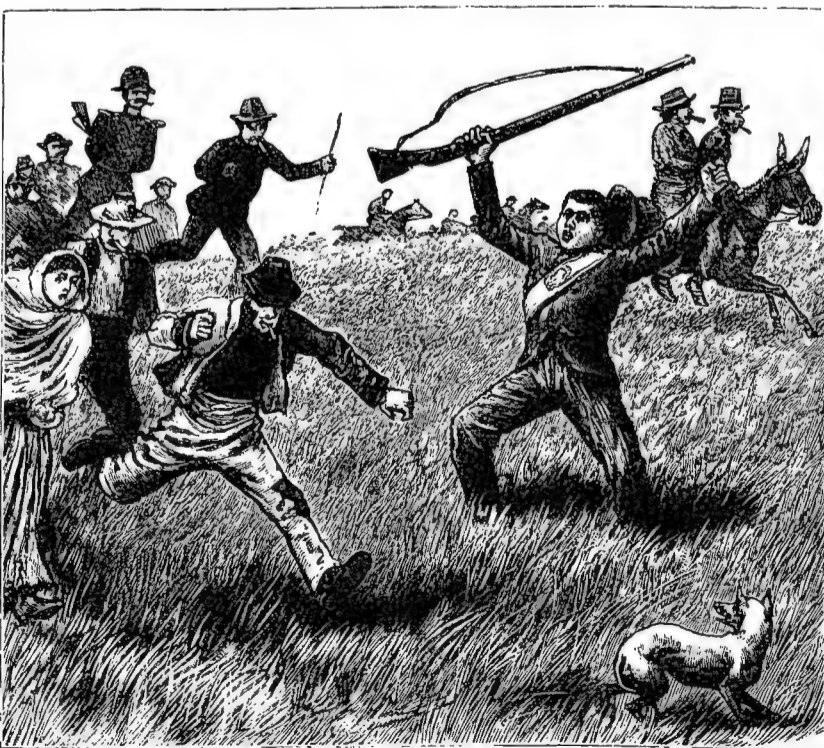
THE MIDSHIPMAN "WEIGHING OUT"
"I can't carry any more, sir; unless you put a stone in my mouth"



"I DON'T GO OVER WITHOUT YOU, AND YOU DON'T GO HOME ANY OTHER WAY"



THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER OBTAINS A GOOD POSITION WELL IN THE THICK OF IT



THE PROTECTOR OF THE CROPS



RETURNING HOME ACROSS THE SANDS IN THE ORTHODOX MANNER

SAILORS ON HORSEBACK—THE NAVY CUP AT GIBRALTAR

SOME IMAGINARY LIBRARIES

When the lover of books, whose means are more limited than his desires, takes to castle-building he concentrates his attention upon the library. The remainder of the edifice may be vague and shadowy, and of uncertain proportions, but the library is clear and distinct in its owner's eye. It faces south with a good, but not too strong a light, and its walls are lined with bookcases whose contents give sweet and unalloyed delight to their imaginary proprietor. It gives sweet and unalloyed delight to their imaginary proprietor. It gives sweet and unalloyed delight to their imaginary proprietor. It gives sweet and unalloyed delight to their imaginary proprietor.

The pleasures of imagination are open to all—to the poorest as well as the richest. Very few readers are in a position to purchase all the precious volumes that they covet; if they were, the pleasure of desire and the joy of occasional acquisition would be gone for ever. Who does not sympathise with the rapture of Lamb and his sister in the purchase of that long-coveted folio of Beaumont and Fletcher, which at last was only obtained at the price of a few weeks' longer wear of the already shabby garments?

Even in cases where it is impossible to realise the wish, it is not an unpleasing exercise of fancy to speculate upon the books one would like to have. Leigh Hunt was eloquent upon the subject of booksellers' catalogues—publications that are very apt to stimulate the imagination of the poorer collector. "We speak on this subject," he says, "from the most literal experience; for often and often have we cut open a new catalogue of old books, with all the fervour and ivory folder of a first love; often read one at tea—nay, at dinner; and have put crosses against dozens of volumes in the list, out of the pure imagination of buying them, the possibility being out of the question!" The Philistine may scoff at such barren joys; but the initiated will sympathetically endorse the remarks of the genial essayist.

Perhaps one of the chief pleasures enjoyed by the student who knows what he wants, and who can afford from time to time to add to his stores, is to see the imaginary library, whose desired contents he can so clearly behold with the mind's eye, taking form and shape, and approaching completeness upon his shelves. Southey's library was a fine example of this process. He saw his vision gradually fulfilled, one gap after the other was stopped, work after work was acquired, until at the end of his life he possessed one of the largest, and, in his own special province of Spanish and Portuguese literature, one of the completest private collections in the kingdom.

But, apart from his own personal desires and speculations, the book-lover can enjoy the pleasure of filling the shelves of the imaginary libraries outlined by the poets and the novelists. Prospero, in *The Tempest*, says that the noble Neapolitan, Gonzalo—

Of his gentleness,
Knowing I loved my books, he furnish'd me
From mine own library with volumes that
I prize above my dukedom.

What would not a modern bibliomaniac give to have the overhauling of the ducal collection! What treasures in astrology and magic, in alchemy and occult literature generally, it must have contained: noble folios and stout quartos, in all the glory of first editions, tall copies, and original states! Roger Bacon would be there, and beside the English monk might appear the rare astrological folio—printed at Basel, 1554—of Jerome Cardan, the sage who, having foretold by the stars the time of his own death, starved himself to prove the truth of his prediction. In due order on his shelves Prospero, who found his "library a dukedom large enough," might have beheld the works of Albertus Magnus, of Aloumar, of Raymond Lully, and of many another ancient sage and reputed philosopher. But—alas for this shadowy library—it could hardly have survived the return of its exiled master, for did not Prospero swear to abjure his potent art, and to break his enchanter's wand?

Bury it certain fathoms in the earth,
And deeper than did ever plummet sound
I'll drown my book.

he says.

Another library of imaginative origin, but of a very different nature and constitution from that which the banished Duke so highly prized, has been portrayed for us in modern times, by the hand of the "Wizard of the North"—a magician who wielded a wand more powerful than that of Prospero. Every book-lover feels a glow of sympathy as he reads of Dominie Sampson's transports at the sight of the books upon the floor of Guy Mannering's library—books that had filled thirty or forty carts, volumes of all sorts and sizes, lying in confusion, and calling loudly for kindly attention and arrangement. With some of the worthy dominie's proceedings, it is true, one can hardly sympathise. Volumes of *belles-lettres*, poems, plays, and memoirs are not to be "tossed indignantly aside, with the implied censure of 'pshaw,' or 'frivolous,'" while affection and attention are centred upon science and serious sets of the Fathers and ponderous tomes of theology and controversial divinity. However, whatever his shortcomings, Dominie Sampson, as depicted by the loving and sympathetic hand of the great novelist, is a figure of no small interest to bookish readers.

Many other attractive libraries have been the offspring of the novelist's imagination. There is the fine collection at Waverley House, to which Scott's first hero was indebted for so many happy hours—the set of books, through which this most desultory of readers, we are told, drove like a vessel without a pilot or a rudder. Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck of Monkbarrow had no spacious apartment for his books, but, besides the shelves that groaned beneath their loads in triple rank arrayed, there lay upon floor and table, mixed up with the learned lumber that littered the Antiquary's den, many a solid volume of antiquarian lore. A different gathering was that which faced the study of Arthur Dimmesdale in the New England village that witnessed the shame of the "Scarlet Letter." Here, parchment-bound folios of the Fathers, with volumes of Rabbinical and Talmudical lore, stood side by side with the lives and deeds of the saints, and the laborious compilations of monastic learning. Yet another great imaginary library will readily recur to the reader's collection—that imposing collection, described in "Middlemarch," which oppressed the soul of Dorothea in her well-meant attempt to do good with due devotion and self-abnegation as the wife of Mr. Casaubon, driest of all literary Dryasdusts.

It would be tedious to further multiply instances. These libraries are but shadows—the children of the imagination—yet of pleasant reality to the sympathetic eye and ear:—

And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothings
A local habitation and a name.

G. L. A.

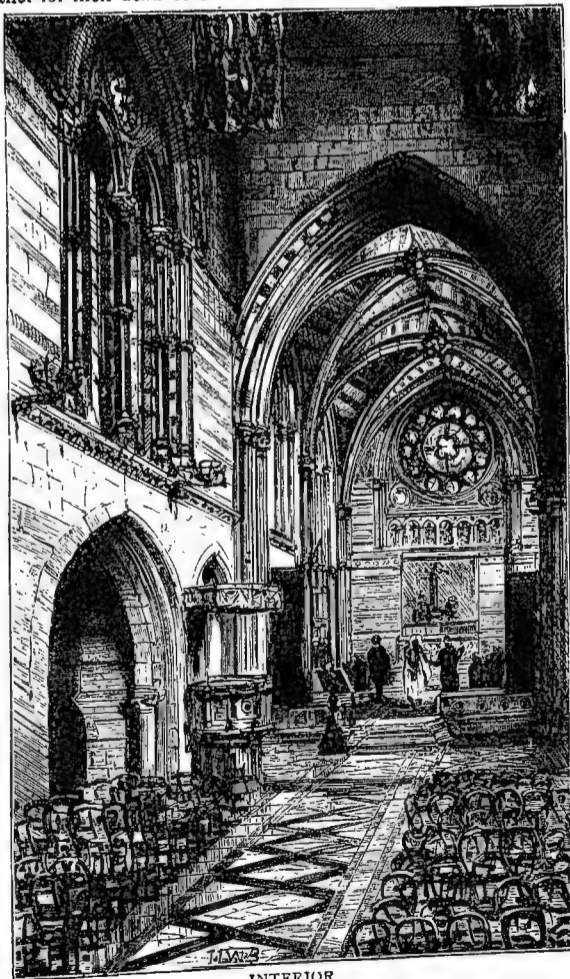
THE CRIMEAN MEMORIAL CHURCH

ON April 21st. an influential and largely-attended meeting was held at the United Service Institution, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Westminster being present, among other persons of distinction. The object of the gathering was to raise a sum of 10,000*l.* for the immediate repair of the Crimean Memorial Church at Constantinople, and also to form an endowment fund to meet future contingencies. The idea of erecting such



EXTERIOR

a-memorial was thought of in 1856, at the close of the war, and in 1864 the building was begun, money being voluntarily contributed for the purpose. Unfortunately, the promoters of this laudable scheme only thought of building the church, and provided no funds for its subsequent repair, the consequence being that it has fallen into a grievous state of neglect and decay. Standing as it does side by side with the great Mahomedan mosque, the Moslem population are naturally induced to draw unfavourable inferences, and to doubt whether the English care so much as they are supposed to do either for their dead or for their faith. The church was placed in



INTERIOR

Constantinople with a flourish of trumpets as an enduring monument to the soldiers and sailors who fell in the war, and the Patriarch of the Greek Church was present on the occasion to welcome the institution. Hitherto the maintenance of the church has depended on the English Protestant residents of Constantinople, and, either owing to the fewness of their numbers, or to their want of genuine interest in its preservation, the burden has proved too much for them. Before the close of the meeting some liberal subscriptions were promised, and it is to be hoped that ere long a sufficient sum will have been raised to carry out the desired objects.—Our engraving is from photographs forwarded to us by Mr. C. M. Clode, of 15, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.



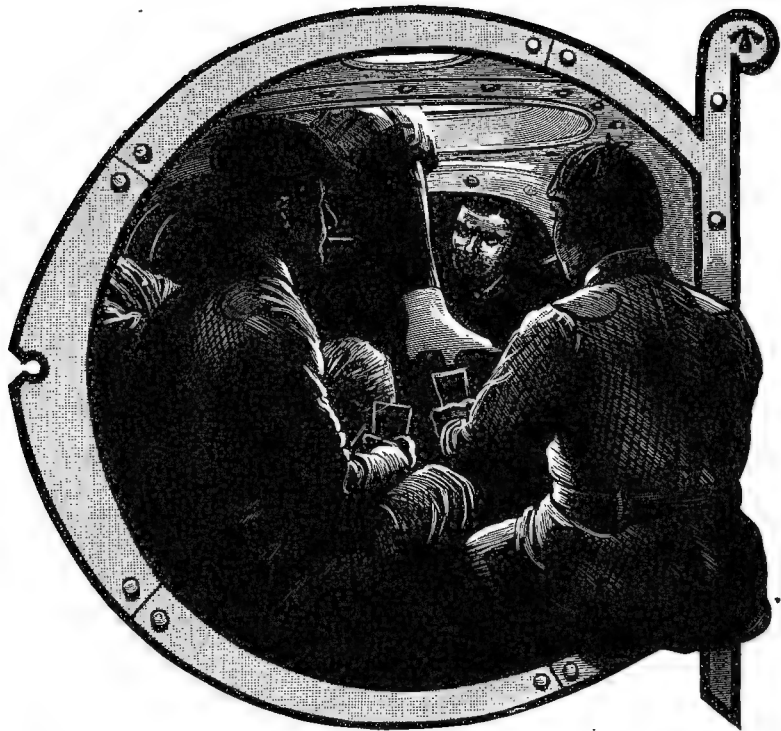
"FRANCE AND THE REPUBLIC," by W. H. Hurlbert (Longmans, Green, and Co.). This is by far the most important contribution to the study of the tangled skein of French politics that has been published for many years. It is a record of things seen and learned in the French provinces during the "Centennial" year, 1889, and Mr. Hurlbert, bringing to bear upon his subject the observation of a man born and bred in a Republic, but whose knowledge of France extends back for forty years, comes to the conclusion that France is not Republican. The Exhibition of last year was nominally held in celebration of the principles of 1789, but those principles were by no means new, for the lines of constitutional government were first laid down in England in 1688, and the ideas of 1789 were merely a travesty of those of 1688. Mr. Hurlbert shows that the popular idea of the state of France before the Revolution is utterly false and untrue, as is proved by the researches now being made among the social annals of the last century. He also points out that the First Republic was the deadly enemy of liberty and law, and that for many years the struggle for constitutional liberty and national independence was kept up by England alone and single-handed. As for the present Republic, it is really only ten years old, but in that space of ten years it has managed to turn Marshal MacMahon's surplus of 98,000,000 francs into a deficit of five milliards of francs, taking M. Leroy Beaulieu's estimate, which is admitted to be far too low. France was taken by surprise when Paris proclaimed the Republic on September 4th, 1870, but, as the enemy was at the gates, she acquiesced in the change, although it was in direct opposition to President Lincoln's dictum that you should never swap horses when crossing a stream. The Republic has had every chance, but has thrown away its opportunities, and has become an offence to all sensible Frenchmen. Mr. Hurlbert is therefore convinced that were the Ballot as free in France as it is in England, the narrow majority of some few thousand well-distributed votes which keeps the present party in power, would disappear to-morrow. The crying vice of the Third Republic is its extravagance and wastefulness. Contrasting the State expenses of England and France, Mr. Hurlbert shows that while in England we pay out of pocket 93,000*l.* a year to support the Sovereign, the Viceroy of Ireland, and the Lords-Lieutenant, the French pay out of pocket 570,383*l.* to support the President and eighty-three Prefects. In every public department a system of wholesale bribery of the nation has been carried on, with the result that not only are the Government taxes far higher than they were ten years ago, but that local taxation is about fifty per cent. higher than it was under the Empire. The present French Government is entirely swayed by the Freemasons, and the French Freemasons, who have no official relations with those of England and Germany, are the implacable enemies of all religion, and therefore the campaign against the priests and nuns was begun. The Third Republic is dying, not of any national desire for another form of Government, but of utter contempt. The Executive power is nothing, for it is itself ruled by the despotism of a Parliamentary majority, and, as a consequence, all the best and ablest men in France are looking to the Monarchy to save the country. In the foregoing sentences we have simply summarised Mr. Hurlbert's conclusions. They are supported by facts and figures, but facts and figures may be made to prove anything, and other observers, who know France as well as Mr. Hurlbert does, declare that the existing Republic is not nearly so black as he has painted it.

"The Marquess of Dalhousie," by Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I. (Clarendon Press). One of the most useful of the many series now being published is that known as "The Rulers of India," and the present volume is quite worthy of those that have preceded it. The Marquess of Dalhousie was only thirty-five years of age when Lord John Russell pressed on him the Governor-Generalship of India in 1847, and for eight years he ruled the great dependency as a king of men. But he paid the penalty for his laborious years. He went out a young man, full of health and strength, and in 1855 he returned home only to die, having in fact killed himself by over-work. From his time dates the India of to-day, for by his railways, canals, and roads he began the conversion of India from an agricultural to a manufacturing and mercantile country. By right of conquest he added the Punjab, Sikkim, and Lower Burma to the Company's territories, and he annexed many native states owing to the failure of direct heirs to the throne. Sir W. W. Hunter well sums up Lord Dalhousie's work in India as a policy of conquest, consolidation, and development, and though that policy has often been misjudged, yet few will be found to deny the right of the Marquess of Dalhousie to a high and honourable place on the roll of illustrious Englishmen who have aided in the building up of our Indian Empire.

"My Lady Nicotine," by J. M. Barrie (Hodder and Stoughton). Like Mr. Lang's "Old Friends," these charming essays were first published in the *St. James's Gazette*, and many readers must have hoped to see them in book form. Work of such delicate humour as this is too good to be buried in any newspaper, however literary, and those who laughed over the doings of the little band of votaries of the "Arcadia" mixture will be glad to renew their acquaintance with Jimmy, and Gilray, and William John, while those who have not read the fugitive essays may congratulate themselves on having so captivating a book before them. The non-smoker will perhaps not fully appreciate the gentle humour and subtle irony of Mr. Barrie's collected essays, for, as the title of the book implies, it is written in praise of that "precious stinke" which annoyed the pedant King so much. With all the affection of a true smoker the author speaks of his briar, his shabby tobacco-pouch, and the "Arcadia" mixture, whose virtues are such that only the select few are worthy to smoke it. Here, too, will be found that inimitable account of How Heroes Smoke, The True History of the Celebros brand of Cigars, and The Surprising Adventures of a Scrap of Paper. Nor must Primus, that too life-like nephew, be forgotten, or the tragic picture of the hapless married man sitting alone in the silent night with his cold and empty briar between his lips, waiting for the taps that tell him that his next-door neighbour has finished his last pipe, and is going to bed. But the book is excellent throughout, and must be read.

"Acrobats and Mountebanks," by Hugues Le Roux and Jules Garnier. Translated by A. P. Morton. (Chapman and Hall). This is essentially one of those books that the French public loves. It is handsomely printed on large paper, is adorned with a profusion of illustrations, and treats of a subject which attracts the curious more than any other—the life of acrobats and mountebanks behind the scenes. Unfortunately it has the common French fault of diffuseness, a defect which is not lessened by the baldness of the translation. There are a few interesting things buried in a great deal of information that is not exactly new, and the illustrations, though some of them are hard and scratchy, frequently give a great deal of point to the accounts of the wonderful feats of some of the English and French gymnasts. It is probable that the work would be far more attractive in the original French.

"The Function of Labour in the Production of Wealth," by Alexander Philip (William Blackwood and Sons). This is a very useful essay on a subject which is nowadays much spoken of and



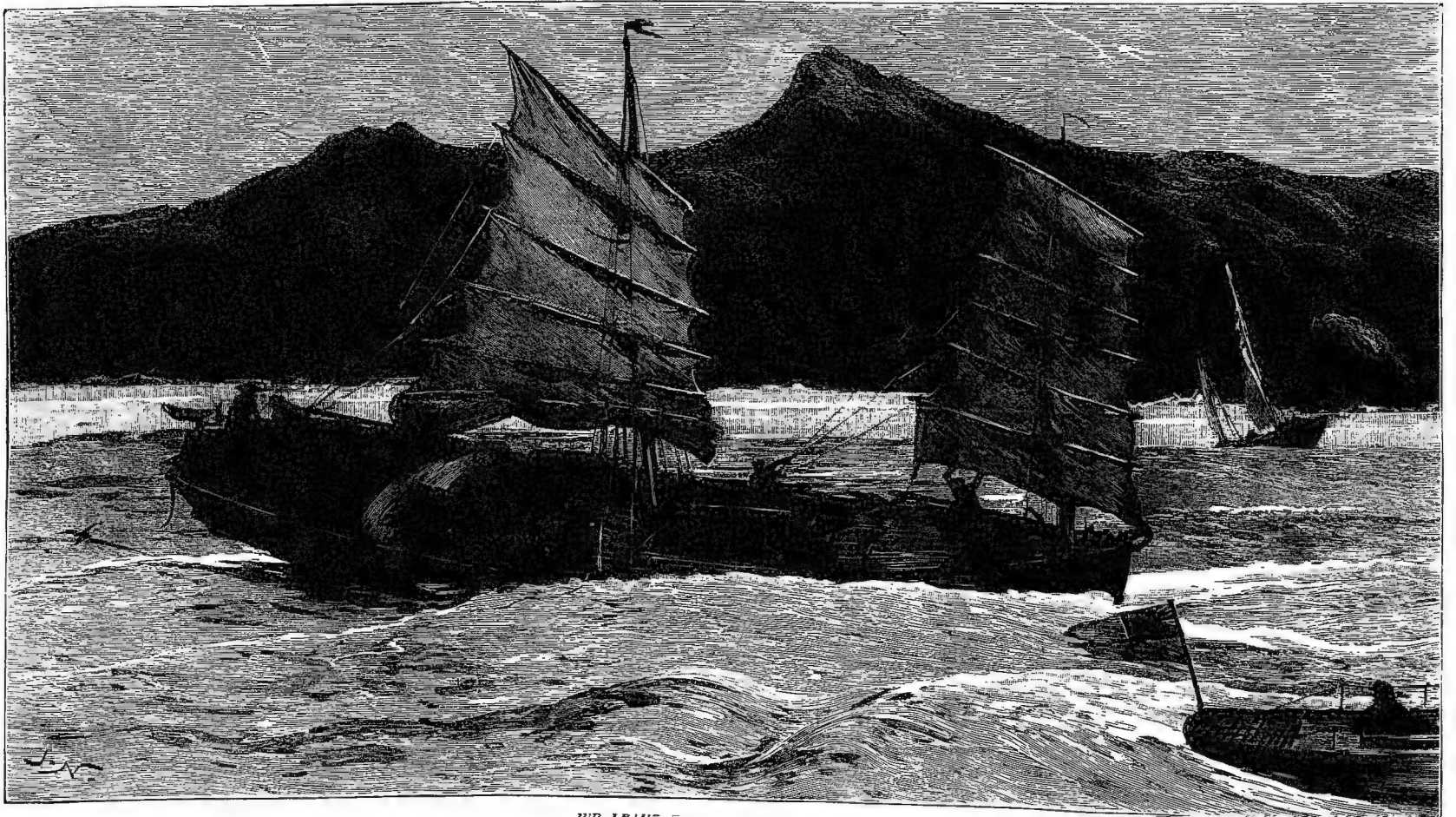
CAUGHT NAPPING



FIXING AN UNSHIPED GRATING UNDER DIFFICULTIES



WE PASS BY SOME JUNKERS NOT ABOVE SUSPICION

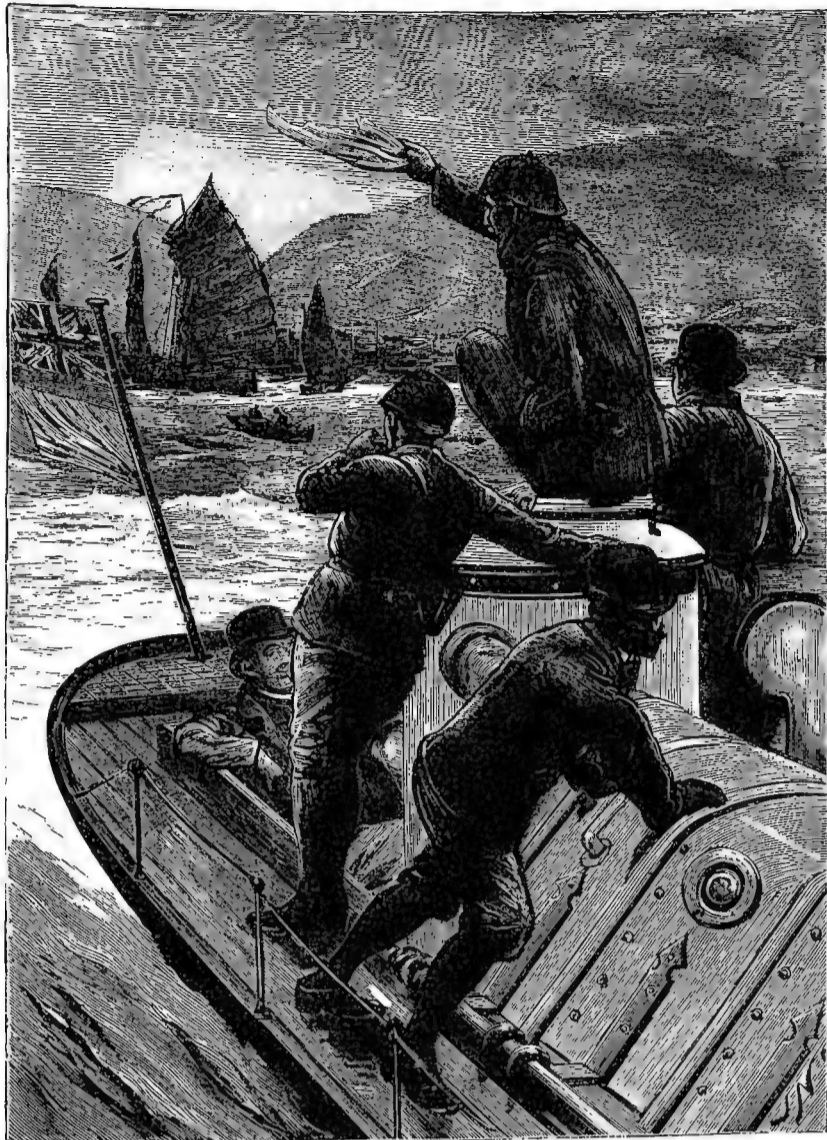


WE LEAVE THE JUNKERS BEHIND

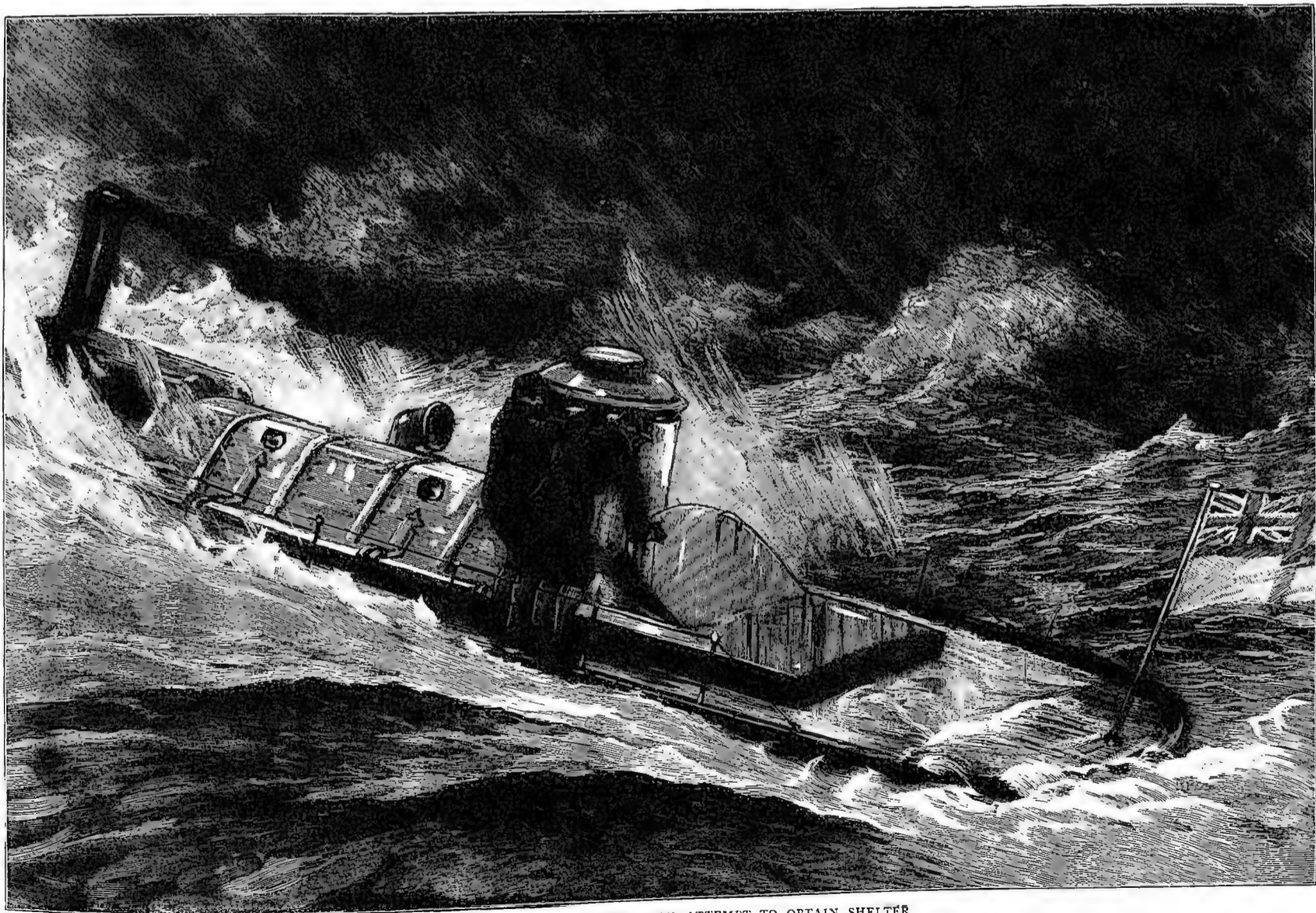
FROM ABERDEEN, HONG KONG ISLAND, TO MACAO IN A TORPEDO BOAT



CLOSE, QUARTERS



THE START—BIDDING ADIEU



FULL SPEED THROUGH A GALE—AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN SHELTER

FROM ABERDEEN, HONG KONG ISLAND, TO MACAO IN A TORPEDO BOAT

written about, but little understood. Mr. Philip explains the production of wealth by the Doctrine of Energy, and points out that in the essential nature of labour there is absolutely no productive power. All labour is really consumption of wealth, and unless the labour is properly directed the result in all probability will be loss. The function of thought is to make labour wealth-producing, for invention and discovery, and not labour, are the two great sources of wealth. It is this failure to distinguish between mental and physical labour that vitiates most of the discussions going on at the present time. Mr. Philip's work is an excellent one, but he and his brother essayists should bear in mind that it is not necessary to use the longest words and phrases to make their meaning clear. The folly and ignorance of most of Henry George's theories are obvious to all educated men, but they are written in plain and straightforward English that all men can understand, and the antidote to them should be written in an equally simple language, otherwise the bolt too frequently misses the mark.

"Popular Tales of the West Highlands," by the late J. F. Campbell (Vol. I.; Alexander Gardner). This is a new edition of that collection of curious old tales and traditions which Mr. J. F. Campbell rescued from the oblivion that was coming upon them, and translated from the original Gaelic. Nowadays the old traditional unwritten tales are being pushed out of men's memories by the railway and the halfpenny paper, and the man who preserves the folklore of hill and dale and sea from extinction deserves well of his fellow-countrymen. The stories told in the present volume are very curious, and it would have been a distinct loss to literature had they been allowed to perish.

"Northern Aylun," by Gottlieb Schumacher, C.E. (A. P. Watt). To all students of history, whether Biblical or lay, the books published by the Palestine Exploration Fund are of enormous value. In them are recorded the facts brought to light by the researches of specialists, and the geography of Ancient Palestine, which was once a fruitful field for guesswork, is, thanks to them, now in a great measure a matter of certainty. Mr. Schumacher has written a most important memoir on the "Ancient Decapolis," and, though his account is somewhat dry, it is an invaluable storehouse of facts, and will greatly aid any future survey of the country.

"Joins in our Social Armour," by James Runciman (Hodder and Stoughton). The warmed-up essays of the year before last are, as a rule, only palatable to the author himself, but an exception must be made in favour of Mr. Runciman's "Joins in our Social Armour." Mr. Runciman is a hard hitter, and evidently speaks from conviction, and there is such an honest and clean-minded tone about these papers, that even those who do not agree with all the conclusions drawn in them will not regret having read what Mr. Runciman has to say on social questions.

"Studies in Evolution," by Alice Boddington (Elliot Stock). This little book contains in a popular form some results of the labours of the many scientists whose books are too long and too technical for the busy man to read. It does not profess to be complete or to cover the whole ground, but merely indicates what a great opportunity there is in modern science for a man of genius to condense and arrange the discoveries of specialists.

"Annals of Bird Life," by Charles Dixon (Chapman and Hall). Mr. Dixon has divided his book into four parts, one for each of the seasons, and in each part he has recorded, chiefly from his own observation, a great deal of information relating to the habits and movements of birds. In this way he gives us an almanack of British bird-life, and his book is one that will be found very useful as a present to young people who take an interest in natural history, and more especially in ornithology.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

ELECTRICITY has endless applications in different Arts, but one of the most surprising of them is its employment in tanning. For some time past the electric current has been in constant use in a certain tannery in Bermondsey, and by it the process of tanning is shortened to an almost incredible extent, while at the same time the leather produced is of first-rate quality, and of greater tensile strength than under the older system. Instead of macerating for many weeks or months in a succession of tan pits, the green hides are placed in large wooden drums which rotate on horizontal axes. These drums are charged with the tanning solution, while at the same time a current of electricity passes through the liquid from the centre to the internal walls. In from two to six days—according to the thickness of the hides and the kind of leather to be produced from them—the operation is complete. The part which the electric current takes in expediting the tanning process in such a marvellous manner is not quite evident; but probably it acts by opening the pores of the skins, and so permitting the tanning solution ready access. The rotary movement also, no doubt, is an aid in bringing every portion of the skins successively under treatment.

Although it is well known that dynamite freezes at a comparatively high temperature—and that the process of thawing cartridges charged with it is a risky operation unless it is carried out by means of warming-pans which have been devised for the purpose—accidents of a fatal nature are constantly occurring through neglect of the simplest precautions. One which took place at Colwill Quarry, Devonshire, in February last, forms the subject of a report to the Secretary of State by Major Cundill, Inspector of Explosives. By this accident two men lost their lives, and it must be said that the poor fellows in their ignorance seem to have done their best to bring about this lamentable result. To thaw their cartridges, they placed them on loose sacking above a can of water which was placed on the fire, and the presumption is that the nitro-glycerine exuded from the dynamite, and dropped through the sacking into the water beneath. From its greater specific gravity, it would, of course, sink to the bottom of the vessel, and thus be immediately above, and almost in contact with, the coals. The result must have been obvious to every one but those concerned. The men thawed their dynamite in this reckless way by direction of their master—who explained that he had always done it in this manner—and who also confessed that he had never troubled to read the printed rules supplied with the explosive. The report also shows that the agent who supplied the dynamite seemed to be as sublimely ignorant of its qualities as those who used it.

It is said that a disc of crown glass fifty inches in diameter has lately been sent from Paris to the famous firm of American opticians, the Clark Brothers, of Cambridge, Mass. This glass is destined, if no catastrophe occur, to be ground into the object glass of a telescope for the University of Southern California, an operation which will occupy about two years of skilled labour. The finished instrument will exceed in size the famous telescope belonging to the Lick Observatory, which at present is the largest in the world.

It has recently been suggested in the Mammoth Cave region, Kentucky, to utilise the cool air from the caves for the purposes of ventilating houses and other buildings in the neighbourhood. In the Grand Avenue Cave, which is within four miles of the celebrated Mammoth, the air is, owing to the elevated position of the underground passages, of such a dry description that a small wooden house within the cave itself preserves its hinges, nails, and other metal fittings in a bright condition, although it was built eighteen years ago. The air forced up from these subterranean places would not only be cool, but it would be totally free from bacteria, or any other harmful influence. The same system was in vogue many

years ago in some parts of Italy, and it is not, perhaps, generally known that the Trocadero Palace, in Paris, is ventilated in the same way by cold air drawn from old stone quarries in the neighbourhood.

The typewriter is now such a universally employed machine, that it is not surprising that it should have suggested other instruments of a somewhat similar character. One of these is a shorthand type-writer, which has been invented by Mr. G. K. Anderson, of Boston, and by means of which an expert operator can easily take down and the words of a public speaker as rapidly as they are uttered. After five or six weeks' practice an intelligent person can gain a speed of one hundred words per minute, at least—so says the inventor. And this would not seem to be an extravagant estimate when we are told that about two hundred and fifty words can be printed by this instrument, with the same number of strokes which will print only fifty words on the ordinary typewriter. The instrument is much simpler than its prototype, for it deals only with the principal letters of the alphabet, others being represented by compounds of them. The signs are impressed upon a moving tape, as in so many printing telegraphic machines now in use.

The present year is the tercentenary of the discovery of the microscope, which in its crude form was due to Jansen, a spectacle-maker of Middelburg, Holland. The occasion is to be celebrated by an International Microscopic Exhibition, which is to be shortly held at Antwerp, when an endeavour will be made to bring together a collection of instruments which will fairly show the progress of the microscope, from its simple original form to that of the present day.

In an investigation with regard to the occurrence of thunderstorms and lightning strokes which has been carried out in Germany by Herr Kastner, the author has found four distinct thunderstorm paths. These all find their starting point among the hills—but afterwards traverse woodless districts and flat expanses, including river valleys and low meadow ground associated with water. The wooded parts of the country, as well as the hills generally, escape these visitations. He also records that lightning strokes are most common in the hottest months—especially in July—and at, or immediately after, the hottest hours of the day.

Dr. Heckel, of Marseilles, has lately sent a communication to the Academy of Medicine of Paris, which contains some very interesting observations with regard to the physiological effect of the kola nut in arresting symptoms of fatigue in the human frame. As a proof of its invigorating qualities, he quotes the case of certain natives of Africa who, it is stated, can travel fifty miles a day under tropical heat if only they take the precaution to eat a fresh kola nut before starting on their journey. Experiments made in France by a colonel and a lieutenant of the French army go far to confirm this statement; for these gentlemen, with the help of a few grains of kola-powder, were able to keep on their feet for twelve hours without fatigue, during which they climbed a mountain of 7,550 feet, and only took a rest of twenty-five minutes. A number of other officers accomplished a walk of forty-five miles, keeping up an average pace of three miles an hour, without any sense of weariness, also by the help of kola. Dr. Heckel urges upon the military authorities the advisability of introducing the drug into the food of soldiers while on active service. We regret that we do not learn from this report anything about the after-effect of kola. It is difficult to believe that any action is possible without that reaction which is one of Nature's laws. We cannot increase the amount of steam without increasing the amount of fuel, and extra exertion of the human engine must be paid for in some form or other.

Buildings and other works are now constructed at such express speed that it becomes necessary for the workmen engaged to labour at night as well as during the day. Especially is this the case in London, where ground is valuable, and where, during building operations, a heavy rent is running and no return is coming in. This custom has rendered necessary some form of brilliant artificial light, and many ingenious lamps have been contrived, which generally owe their radiance to some form of cheap crude oil, which is forced under pressure into spray, or vapourised, and then ignited in a special form of burner. A new lamp of this description, called "the Comet," has recently been introduced, and it embodies one or two new features. It consists of a tank, above which is fixed on a standard the coil-burner in which the oil is vapourised. The liquid is forced up to this level by means of an air-pump attached to the tank. A light oil is used, as it has been found, in other systems, that those of a heavy description are apt to leave a deposit of carbon in the connections, and so impede the action of the apparatus.

T. C. H.



IN the parks for the morning constitutional may be seen an endless variety of the *genus* "Zephyr," which is made in broad and narrow stripes, checks, and brocades. Quite a new cotton material is the cashmere twill, which resembles the finest French cashmere; it is made in numerous designs and colourings, and may be worn for the morning walk, and for afternoon or evening demi-toilette. Flaxina is another season novelty—a make of linen which has the appearance of silk, and is especially pretty in delicate pinks, blues, mauves, greens; pure white printed cambrics are much worn with plain grounds and bright floral designs. Many of them are so dainty as almost to produce the effect of hand-printing.

Alpacas, plain and figured, are much worn this season. Tussore and other washing silks are also very popular for hot weather. *Aprôpos* of silks, they will be worn at all times and seasons, thanks to the exertions of some of the members of our aristocracy who promoted the exhibition of English-made silks. Now that figured materials are so fashionable, the skirts, especially of morning dresses, are made without drapery or trimming, excepting on the hem, where sometimes it is in the form of a simple border, at others rows of velvet are put on either in points or quite straight. The pleated, or gathered, flounce is again in favour.

A very stylish dress was recently made for a tall, slender figure; it was of blue-grey cashmere twill, Princess shape, cut all in one, open on the left side to show a petticoat of pink Bengaline silk; round the hem, the side opening, and the V shaped corsage, a Grecian key pattern in gold braid; the large puffed sleeves, reaching to the elbows, were slashed with the pink Bengaline. This costume may be made in any woollen or soft material, the upper dress plain, the petticoat figured.

Although the Princess all-in-one dresses are much worn, the bodices are more often divided at the waist; it is quite optional as to whether or no a waistband is worn.

From one of our leading dressmakers a simple, but very graceful, costume was recently sent out; it was of cream-coloured batiste, kilted; whilst between each fold a floral design ran upwards; the bodice was quite plain, as were the puffed sleeves, touched up slightly with the embroidery. Much ingenuity is now expended upon dress sleeves; for the old-fashioned *gigot* sleeves are again worn, fastened with two or three buttons at the wrist, so close fitting

that it is difficult, if not impossible, to wear the long gloves underneath them, hence the short two-button gloves are reappearing. Sleeves of a different colour and material to the dress are still worn, but will very soon be quite *démodé*.

Young people discard the mantle altogether as a rule, but some figures do not look well *en taille*, and for them there are many pretty shoulder mantlets made of black lace, velvet, and jet. The Medici collars are much smaller than they have been. As the summer advances jet trimming will be discarded on account of its weight, and mantlets will be made entirely of lace and narrow velvet or ribbon. Small double capes, pinked at the edges, are used for chilly days; they are for the most part made in white, neutral tint, or black cloth, with embroidered or braided collars and neck-pieces. Sometimes they match the costume with which they are worn.

For matrons, young and middle-aged, the mantles are made with long, square sleeves, high on the shoulders, elaborately-trimmed with guipure; a deep border of the same handsome trimming encircles the mantle from the sleeve ends; at the back of the shoulders and neck falls a rich fringe.

A velvet mantle trimmed with deep black Chantilly lace is very fashionable; the body only is of velvet, the entire sleeves are of the lace. Brocaded silk is also much used for mantles; it is much cooler than velvet.

The small floral bonnets are still worn, but as they are so easily imitated and vulgarised in common materials by unskilful fingers, their downfall may soon be expected. A dread of sunstrokes leads many young people to substitute for these "airy nothings" hats or bonnets made of the lightest black, white, or coloured straw, horse-hair or lace and tulle, lightly wired, made with a wide brim in the front, cut away at the back. Tuscan lace, straw, in black, fawn, or grey, is very light and pretty. Crownless hats or bonnets may only be worn by the owners of a good head of hair; the pretty frame-works of straw may be filled up with thick puffs of silk, net, or crape. Light and stylish bonnets may be made of *crêpon* in pale blue, pink, green, or cream, arranged in loose *rouleaux*, two or three, with a drawn or puffed crown. Bonnets made entirely of ostrich feather tips are very effective when arranged by skilful fingers. They should not be attempted at home.

One of the freaks of fashion is the so-called beauty-spot veil, which has round chenille dots scattered sparsely on it; these spots are intended to appear on the cheek or chin, but very rarely remain in the right place, and when perched on the eyelid or the tip of the nose have a very ludicrous effect.

Ball and evening toilettes now occupy much attention; they are made of very rich materials for all who are past girlhood. The fortunate possessors of fine jewels may display them to their hearts' content. The display of jewellery at the Opera, State balls, and other aristocratic gatherings is magnificent. Not content with tiaras, necklaces, stomachers, and bracelets of costly gems; skirts are caught up with diamond arrows, swords, butterflies, fireflies, dragonflies, &c. The materials for these ball costumes are of rich silk, brocaded with gold or silver, trimmed with lace of almost fabulous value. A ball-dress which attracted universal admiration at a recent State ball was of the palest pink satin, Princess shape, a trimming of gold and mother-of-pearl; embroidery encircled the armholes, and formed high epaulets; a deep band of the same.

With a dress of white satin and silk muslin was worn a silver corselet bodice, a long wreath of blush roses crossed from the shoulder to the waist; at the back was a velvet bow. The silver and gold corselets are of lightly-woven filagree. They have a very good effect on a satin bodice; they make the waist look small when well-fitting.

There are many newly-named fabrics of light texture, spangled, or lined with gold or silver thread, but they are all variations upon gauze or net. Simplicity is the order of the day for young girls' ball dresses; on the plain silk skirts are box-pleated triple ruchings, pinked out. On net skirts are several rows of satin ribbon or bands of filloselle silk embroidery in colours, floral designs.

Ribbon braces are again in fashion. Low bodices are either made full and gathered, or crossed, and fastened with a belt or sash. Two fair sisters recently wore at a family dinner-party very pretty dresses of emerald-green plush and pink satin, artistically made with "V" bodices, back and front of the velvet, and the loose front of pink satin; velvet sleeves slashed with satin.

A charming and simple dress worn by a pretty dark girl, whose hair was dressed in loose puffs, quite at the top of her head, and tied with a white satin ribbon, was of dead white soft Indian silk. On the round skirt was a thick double ruche, frayed; the bodice was arranged in pleats, crossed; a Medici collar, below which fell over her shoulders a deep lace frill; the sleeves had two puffs at the shoulder, tight to wrists.

The large loose sleeves below the elbows, worn with quite low dresses, have again come in. They are most ungraceful. It is a revival which we cannot admire, and which we trust will soon die out.

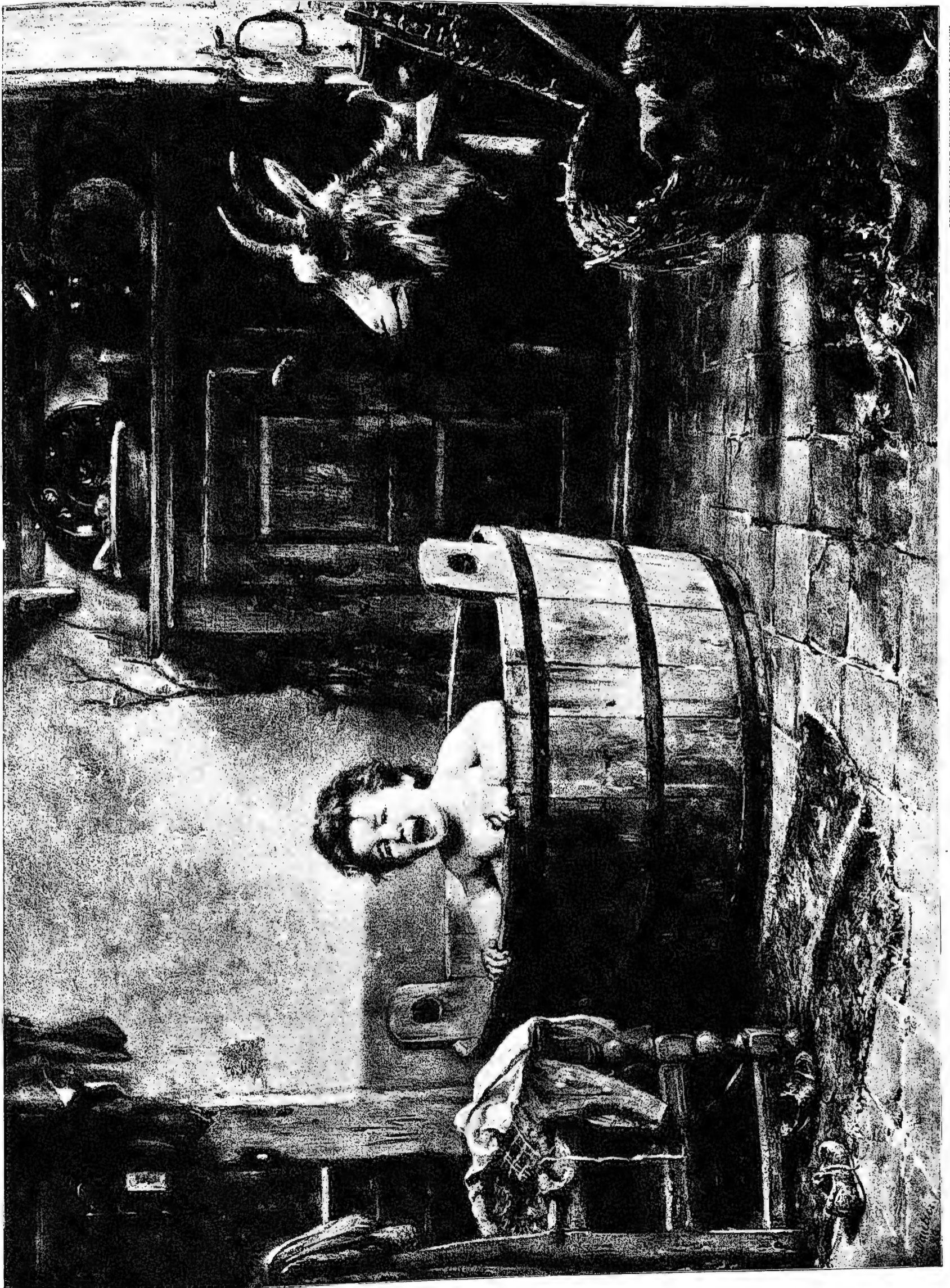
Parasols are very formidable items in our toilettes. They should strictly match the costumes with which they are carried, and if possible be made of the same materials for full dress.

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

FROM South Australia a warm admirer of Miss Agnes Neale's poetical work sends us that lady's "Shadows and Sunbeams" (Burden and Bonython: Adelaide). We have no pretension to high literary Art here; but simple songs of a devotional type, full of gently impassioned feeling. To the severely critical there may be offered openings in Miss Neale's tiny volume for cavil; but to that larger public, which is pleased to have its ordinary thoughts on the most palpable mysteries of the universe not unmusically set, she will not improbably afford some measure of gratification. We venture to quote two stanzas from one of the more fluent compositions, which is headed "No God":—

Is there no God? Go, lift the slender harebell.
The modest daisy, and the primrose pale,
The queenly rose, the tiny shrinking violet
That hides itself in every shady vale.
Dissect one flower, and mark the slender twinnings
Of veins and arteries in each petal fair;
View well the whole, the delicate perfection,
Work and design alike are perfect there.
There is no flaw or failure. All is beauty;
Beauty without one blemish or one stain;
The lovely blossoms bear no spot of earth-soil,
Though in the earth so long the germ has lain.
No God! Go walk the forest in its beauty;
Pace up and down those leafy emerald aisles,
Where on the soft cold carpet spread beneath you
The golden sunbeams dance in flickering smiles.

A capital little volume of Mr. Walter Scott's "Canterbury Poets' Series" is "Great Odes; English and American Selected and Edited, with an Introductory Note, by William Sharp." The introduction is an excellent essay on odes in general. Amongst the grand compositions here collected will be found Spenser's "Epithalamion," Milton's "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," Dryden's "St. Cecilia's Day," and Wordsworth's famous "Intimations of Immortality." The other selections are equally unexceptionable.



"DESERTED"
FROM THE PICTURE BY B. VAUTIER

BY PERMISSION OF THE BERLIN PHOTO COMPANY

THEATRES

Paul Kaurar, in spite of the exertions of Mr. Terriss and Miss Millward, has failed to attract visitors to Drury Lane. Our stage has been rather overdone of late with scenes from the Reign of Terror, and this American piece, though the work of a cunning

THE Rev. John Wogan Festing, Vicar of Christ Church, Albany Street, who has been offered and has accepted the Bishopric of St. Albans, in succession to Dr. Cloughton, resigned, was educated at Wells Theological College and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1860 he was ordained deacon, and in 1861 priest. He was Curate of Christ Church, Westminster, from 1860 to 1873; was appointed Vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick Street, in 1873; and Vicar of Christ Church, Albany Street, in 1878. The Bishop-Designate is Treasurer of the Universities Mission to Central Africa. He was made Rural Dean of St. Pancras in 1887, and Prebendary of St. Paul's in the following year. When the Jubilee of Wells College was celebrated



THE FORTHCOMING IMPERIAL WEDDING has restored a little life to the Austrian Court, which has been miserably dull since Prince Rudolph's tragic death. Although the marriage of the Archduchess Valérie with the Archduke Franz Salvator, on July 31, is to be solemnised privately at Ischl, on account of the Empress's delicate health, the event will be kept throughout the Empire with considerable festivity. Many towns are founding charitable institutions in the young Princess's honour, as she prefers such useful remembrances to costly gifts of jewellery. On the 16th inst. the bride elect will renounce all her rights to the Crown, according to the rule for Austrian archduchesses about to be married. Part of her trousseau and many wedding presents have been exhibited at the Vienna Hofburg, and the dresses will be shown during the next few weeks. All the clothes are of Austrian manufacture, and very simple though exquisitely made. The Princess and her *fiancé* have now accompanied the Empress on a pilgrimage to the famous shrine of Mariazell, to fulfil a promise made to the Empress's dying sister, the Princess of Thurn and Taxis.



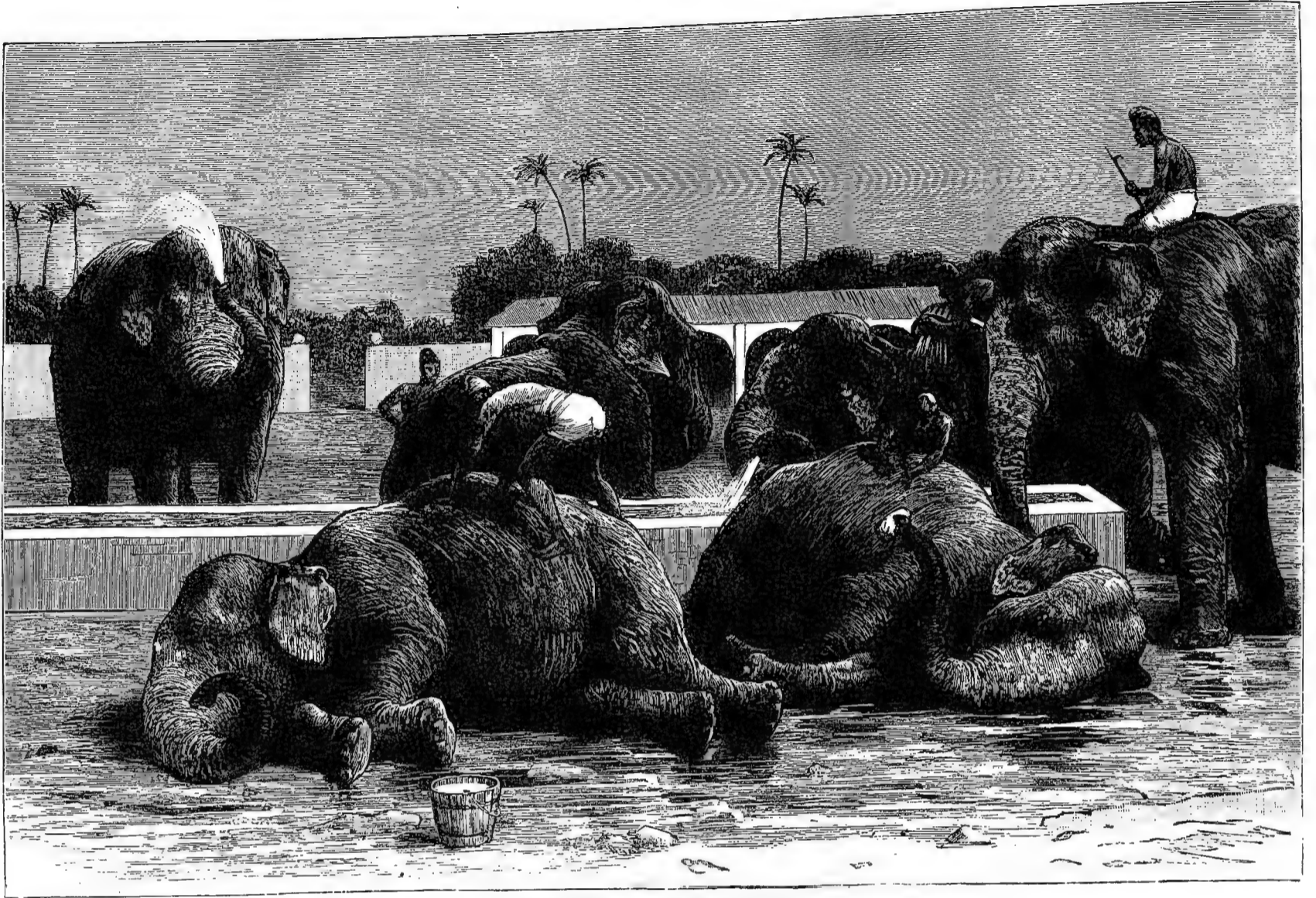
THE WEATHER ON THE CONTINENT is almost wintry in several districts. There was a severe frost in Berlin on Sunday night, and thin layers of ice were found in the gardens on Monday morning. Bulgaria has been visited by a perfect cyclone, which spent its chief vigour on Sofia and its suburbs. Part of the town looks as if a bombardment had taken place, the houses having lost roofs and chimneys, walls being carried away, and windows broken. Several persons were killed, while the wheat and the vines are sadly damaged. Some of the hailstones weighed an ounce, according to report.

WED. THU. FRI. SAT. SUN. MON. TUE.

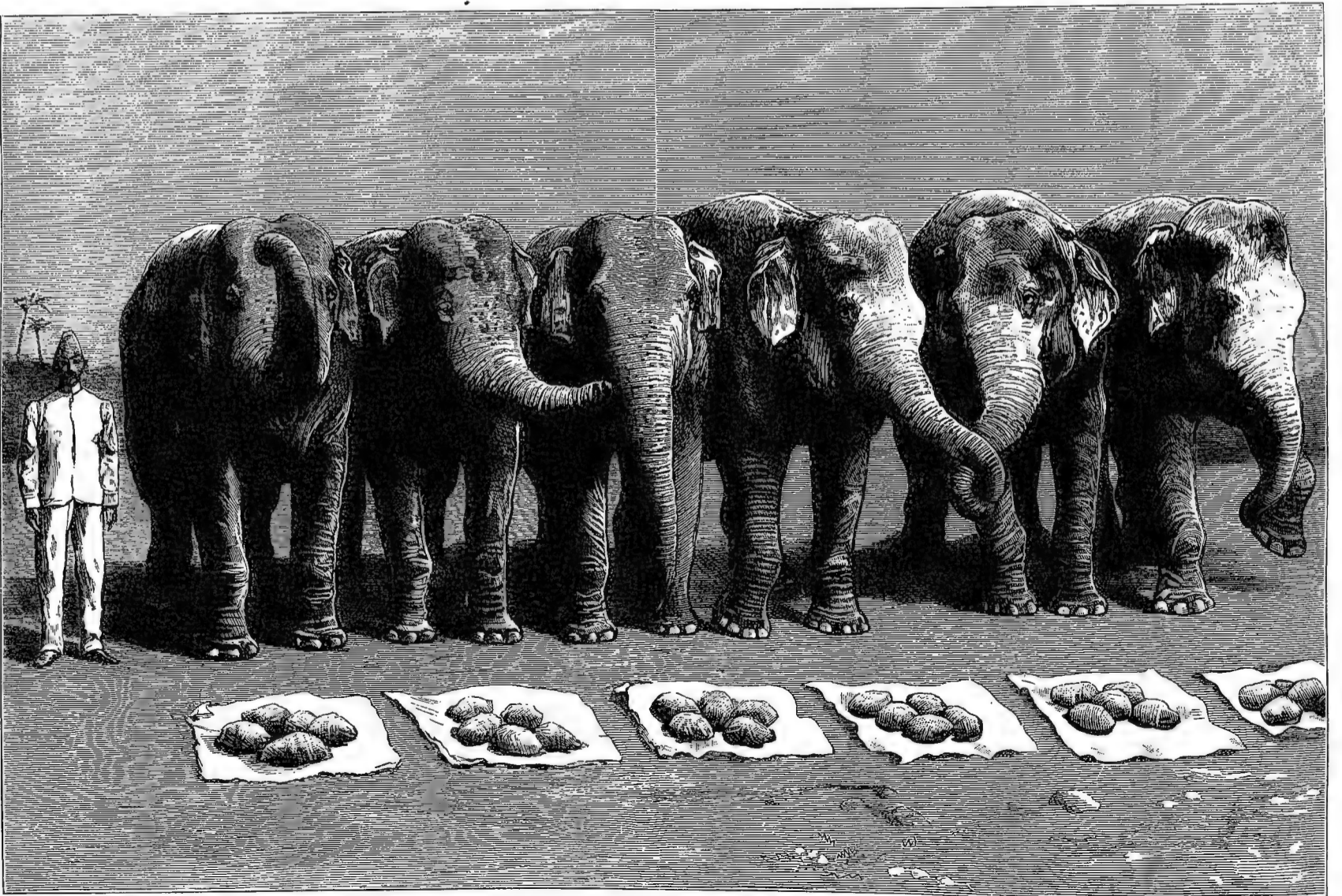
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The temperature was highest (67°) on Monday (2nd inst.); lowest (37°) on Sunday (1st inst.); range 30°.



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THE PRIMATE has fixed St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24th, for the consecration, at St. Paul's Cathedral, of the Bishops of Bangor, St. Albans, and Sydney.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN'S ALLIANCE, asking the Archbishop of York to introduce a Bill substituting deprivation for imprisonment as a punishment of clerical contumacy, has been signed by a number of prominent laymen and Church dignitaries, among them the Dukes of Westminster, St. Albans, and Abercorn, and the Deans of Canterbury, Ripon, and Norwich.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON's reason for vetoing the second representation against the St. Paul's reredos is said to be that, in his opinion, the questions raised are in substance the same as those of the first, in respect to which an appeal is pending. The *Record* understands that a *mandamus* will now be applied for, and, if necessary, an appeal be carried from Court to Court.

THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS' FUND having closed its accounts for 1889 with a deficit of 2,244*l.*, a "Friend" has sent a cheque for the whole amount.

CARDINAL MANNING, on the occasion of his episcopal jubilee to-morrow, Sunday, is to preach at High Mass, 11 A.M., at Saint Peter and Edward's, Buckingham Gate.

LORD WOLSELEY presented himself in a new character when speaking on the work of the Church and the Churches after Lady Wolseley laid the foundation-stone of St. Paul's, a new church at Hornsey. Referring to the present as an age of want of faith, he spoke of having learned from history the lesson that the nation which had no faith could not have a great future before it. In conversation years ago with one of the greatest men in the German Empire, the latter expressed himself most confidently as to the prospects of Germany in the event of another war with France, saying, in regard to the French:—"What can you hope from a nation that has no faith in it?"

THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Dr. Boyd, in the address with which he closed this year's session, said that he was once a country parson, and that in such peaceful charges they might find some of their most devout and cultured ministers. If ever the miserable blight of Disestablishment should befall, one of its sorest results would be the loss of such men.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS have been holding their annual Assembly in London. The progress of their missions at home and abroad was favourably reported on by seven members. One of them, who had just returned from visiting the Friends' mission in India, said that the extreme degradation—or, to use his own expression, the "beastliness"—of Hindoo Paganism had struck him very forcibly after having previously heard much from intelligent Englishmen at home about the "Light of Asia" to be found in Buddhism and Brahminism.



A CORRESPONDENCE has been published between the solicitors to the Premier and Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., respectively, in the libel action "O'Brien v. Salisbury." Lord Salisbury's solicitors point out that ample time has been given Mr. O'Brien to pay the taxed costs in his unsuccessful action for libel, and intimate that they will have to press the claim to its legitimate issue unless payment is made without fail before the end of the month. In reply, Mr. O'Brien's solicitors refer to his pending appeal to the House of Lords, before whose decision Lord Salisbury ought not, they hint, to "strain the technical right to recover costs." Further, they are instructed by their client to say that, having regard to the nature of the judge's findings and to Lord Salisbury's defence to the action, he recognises no "moral liability" on his part, and, in short, leaves it to Lord Salisbury to take whatever steps he pleases for the recovery of the costs.

THOMAS HARDING, aged thirty, charged with the murder more than once referred to previously in this column, has been committed to the Marylebone Police Court for his trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court. In answer to the usual questions, he said, "I am not guilty, and I reserve my defence."

A PITIFUL STORY was that of Helen Laughran, aged forty, as told by a solicitor and friend who had known her in better days, when she was brought up at the Mansion House charged with stealing a valuable gold-mounted umbrella from the Civil Service Stores in Queen Victoria Street. Some ten years ago she married an officer in the army, who received 6,000*l.* from her mother with which to start an hotel. He ran through the money, and then it was discovered that he had committed bigamy. She was a Roman Catholic, and her priest forbade her to live with the man, whom she left, and was, with her child, homeless for seven years, during which she made every effort to earn an honest living. She had recently met with an accident, which broke her arm, and severely injured her face and head. Mr. Alderman Phillips sentenced her to fourteen days' detention in the prison infirmary, and requested the Roman Catholic chaplain to see what could be done with her on her discharge.

SOME OF THE MANY ZEALOUS FRIENDS OF MISSIONS may receive a hint from remarks made by the Chairman of the Croydon Bench of Magistrates at the close of the proceedings in a murder case. He said that if all that the prisoner had been charged with was true, it was very sad to hear the condition of things that existed at Mitcham. He wished something could be done for that benighted place, whence only last Saturday that Court had committed three children to reformatory schools. He wished that some of the missionary services which were carried on elsewhere could be extended to Mitcham, for he was sure they were wanted there.

"KNIGHT v. ENGEL."—We have been requested by the solicitors for the plaintiff in this action to publish an appeal to the public to help the widowed mother and fatherless daughter to reap

some benefit from the verdict of the jury. The defendant has fled the country, leaving no property behind him but a share of the profits to be derived from the sale of the recently-published book "From Handel to Hallé" (Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.). A Receiver has been appointed by the Court to receive the defendant's share of the profits, and the publishers have kindly offered to forego a portion of their own profits in favour of the plaintiff, but since the report of the trial of the action the sale has almost ceased. Doubtless, however, when it is understood that the profits will not go into the pockets of Dr. Engel, but will minister to the wants of those whom he has so cruelly injured, the sale will revive.

THE LAW COURTS were re-opened on Tuesday, when an application for an injunction, under similar circumstances, was made to Mr. Justice Kay, who was congratulated, on behalf of the Bar, by the Attorney-General, on being able to resume his judicial duties after his long absence through illness. The plaintiff was a lady, and the defendant a gentleman, both of mature age, who had been engaged to be married. The lady married some one else, and the defendant, who appeared in person, threatened to publish her letters and distribute printed copies of them in her neighbourhood. His object seemed to have been to frighten her into paying a promissory note for 25*l.*, which, during their engagement, he had induced her to give his sister. The injunction asked for was to restrain the defendant from publishing the letters. Mr. Justice Kay at once granted it, the law, he said, being that the recipient of letters had only a qualified property in them, and was not at liberty to publish them. To mark his sense of the "abominable" character of the threat, he ordered the defendant to pay the costs of the motion.

SOME RARE OLD FLEMISH TAPESTRY now ornaments the corridors of the Foreign Office in Downing Street. It was found among the office stores, and had evidently decorated the State rooms of the old Foreign Office, when they were occupied by Charles II. and his Court.

ROSES IN SILVER BOWLS are the most fashionable table decoration for dinner-parties in Paris just now. All floral decorations are arranged very low on the table, and both gas, electric light, and lamps are out of favour, candles in handsome silver candlesticks alone being admissible. Even the plates should be silver, unless the hostess possesses very valuable old Sèvres china. At balls the presents for the cotillon grow yearly more practical. Fans painted by the best artists are very popular, together with dainty parasols of shot silk.

M. MEISSONIER'S PICTURE, "1814," which has just been sold in Paris for 34,000*l.*, was begun when the artist was comparatively unknown. M. Delahante, the financier, then gave 2,800*l.* for the work, after it had been exhibited at the 1864 Salon, and some years later he offered it for 12,000*l.* to the Grand Duke Vladimir, who refused to pay so much money. Afterwards Mr. Vanderbilt wanted to buy the picture for 16,000*l.*, but M. Meissonier warned M. Delahante to keep it for a higher price; and his advice has now been justified. The work represents Napoleon and his Staff riding along a snowy road under a gloomy sky. The Emperor is deep in sad thoughts, and rides a white horse. Marshal Ney, just behind looks anxiously at his chief.

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RUBIES.—Some very choice specimens of fine Oriental Rubies at moderate prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS.—Special attention is devoted to the production of elegant and inexpensive novelties suitable for Bridesmaids' Presents. Original designs and estimates prepared free of charge.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

An immense variety of inexpensive articles, specially suitable for presents. Every intending purchaser should inspect this stock before deciding elsewhere, when the superiority in design, quality, and price will be apparent.

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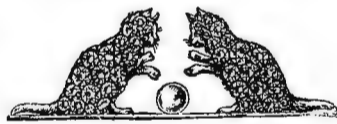
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WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver, most accurate timekeepers, at very moderate prices.

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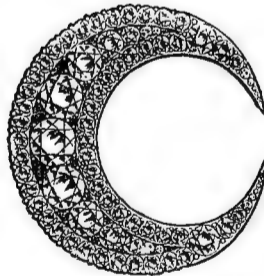
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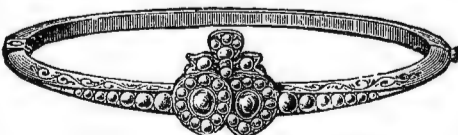
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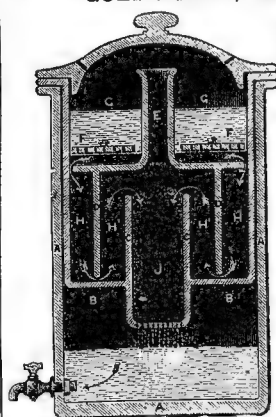
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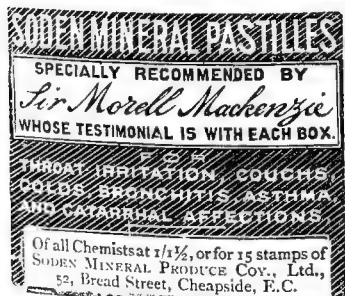
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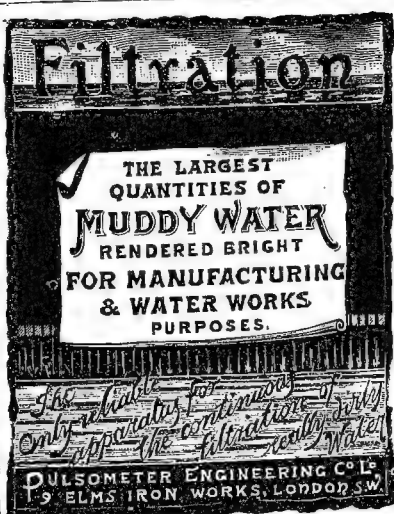
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THE SEASON.—The sun has been hot enough to give us records in *vacuo* of 111 deg. and 112 deg. Deducting twenty degrees for the cooling effect of air and breeze, we still have a very respectable solar heat poured down upon both *flora* and *fauna* during the last fortnight. The moisture of May having been fair, how is it that plant life does not start more rapidly forward than it actually does? The explanation seems to be found in the fall of temperature after sundown. For the last fortnight of May the night temperature averaged only 45 deg., and the water of all but the shallowest streams has been found by bathers to be very cold for the time of year. June should give us a day temperature of seventy, and a night temperature of fifty degrees. The day temperature of the last day of May had already reached June warmth, but the night was much colder than it should have been. The wheat plant, strong as its growth is, shows a very short straw, and its earing is likely to be a fortnight behind an average date. A late harvest is never satisfactory in all respects, for the Northern districts nearly always lose some of their grain by its never ripening. September seems of recent years to have been the finest and most settled of our months, yet we may have been merely running through a cycle of fine Septembers, to be followed in due course by a series of a very different character. The orchards look well, and the May frosts were rather fewer than usual. Cold, as distinguished from absolute frost, the fruit trees do not mind. Bush fruit promises a good yield of gooseberries and currants, but strawberries are very uneven this year; some beds being of wonderful promise and others comparatively sterile.

RURAL OCCUPATIONS show a curious exception to the rule of to-day, which certainly is for women to invade men's provinces rather than the reverse. Yet, while we hear of no female shepherds or thatchers or ploughmen, we do hear of male "dairymaids." At the Somerset Agricultural Society's Show a male competitor beat all the farmers' daughters in the butter-making classes, winning the gold medal and county championship. The ladies were not over-pleased at the award, we believe, but the winner's own sex exhibited no small amusement and delight.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE.—The Farmers' Club and the Central Chamber of Agriculture have presented a joint report to Government asking the State to endow, if not to direct, the teaching of farming. After fifty years' talk about the superiority of individual and voluntary effort, the present surrender is instructive and amusing.

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE MATTER is probably to be found the problem of continuing endowment. Individual and voluntary enterprise must needs fluctuate with individual and voluntary fortune, but the colleges, experimental farms, and all other institutions to be maintained owe their entire value to an equal continuity of experience and existence. To spend ten thousand pounds on an agricultural college one year and not to spend five thousand the

next is absolute ruin to an establishment with no powers of borrowing. As to experimental farms, unless a certain scale of farming can be kept up for a number of years the money is absolutely thrown away. And another breakdown of the voluntary system is to be found in its failure to inspire confidence. The Farmers' Club speaks for four hundred English farmers, who like to have a London club; the Central Chamber is little more representative. And on both bodies it is no rudeness to opine that the members who know most talk least. Rural talent lies mainly in action, and when we look down the list of the joint committee we see that four members of Parliament, a colonel, and a barrister are its chief men. Mr. C. S. Read and Mr. W. Manfield may claim, however, to represent very fairly the wishes of Norfolk and Suffolk farmers.

THE REPORT itself is wordy and ill-digested, but its conclusions admit of being thus summarised:—1. Universal experience clearly shows that without State aid it is practically impossible to establish any satisfactory system of agricultural teaching, and the Committee strongly urge that this assistance should no longer be denied to the farmers of England (p. 7 of the Report). 2. The Committee are thoroughly convinced that no useful knowledge of farming can be obtained off the farm (p. 5). 3. The South Kensington Schools of Agriculture, therefore, should be abolished, and the funds devoted to the establishment of a School of Agriculture, with farm-houses, lands, and stock (p. 6). 4. This school should teach farming in its general form; special local research should be encouraged by grants to local societies under due guarantees (p. 7); and 5. The supply of teachers of really professorial standing, in lieu of the present merely self-styled "professors," is much to be desired, and for this purpose it is to be hoped that the State will assist the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to establish Professorships of Agriculture, with degrees attaching to the successful efforts of students.

ÆOLUS has already received a testimonial from Mr. Swinburne; if he requires a second he can have it from Mr. Evershed. That well-known agricultural writer says, "I knew a gentleman who grubbed up the hedges which sheltered his barley, and one morning he found that his young barley had been uprooted and blown clean out of the field!" The cold easterly winds which have prevailed in Essex during the last month have caused some of the spring corn to spindle up and the wheat to turn rather yellow; nevertheless farmers are still hopeful. Mr. Evershed tells the agriculturists whose fields are failing that for cereals there is nothing like dung. "Nitrate of soda is a good spur for yellow corn; but it does not warm cold clays by the absorption and retention of warmth from the atmosphere. There is a growing disposition on the part of good farmers to rely in future more on dung, and to spend less on artificial manures; and the appearance of the crops this year shows that they are right."

SWEDES are on the brain in the North, and the sowing of the seed has begun in the South. The Scotch farmers are very choice over their seed, which they select by mixing the best from several merchants, and also by growing samples from different seedsmen side by side. Early sowing is not a success in the warmer South, as mildew is exceedingly likely to be the result. The Scotch plan is to work the land until it is clean, then, in the first half of May, to open the drills, fill them with dung, with a good dose of artificial manure, then close the drills, roll, and drill. It is found in the South that this plan of raising the land in ridges dissipates

its moisture, and that, for this reason, the less the land is moved the better the chance of a crop.



II.

"**THE Lords and the Sweating System**" is the title of a very thoughtful paper contributed to this month's *Nineteenth Century* by Miss Beatrice Potter. Her main idea is that under a capitalist system of private property there should be direct responsibility of all employers for the welfare of their workers, of all property owners for the use of their property.—Mr. Henniker Heaton discusses a subject which he has made very much his own in "A Penny Post for the Empire." He here lays before the public some of the facts and reasons which seem to him to justify, and even render imperative, the movement for obtaining a radical reform of the postal and telegraphic services, by securing a direct relation between the actual cost of the machinery supplied and the charges levied on the public.—Mr. Frederic Harrison indulges in some warm praise of "Lord Rosebery and the County Council." The public, he thinks, cannot fail to recognise that in the London County Council it has "a number of men with as much public spirit and practical knowledge as London can produce, or the task of administering this vast city can need."—Mr. Bram Stoker, M.A., Mr. Henry Irving, and Mr. Charles Wyndham each discuss in a brief paper the question of "Actor-Managers."

THE Fortnightly opens with an article by M. P. B. Du Chaillu on "The Great Equatorial Forest of Africa." The discoverer of the gorilla is naturally not a little pleased that the recent exploits of Mr. Stanley should have incidentally afforded so much support to his travel-narrative of twenty-five years ago. As he indignantly observes, the cannibals, the dwarfs, the mountains, the gorillas, the very forest itself, were ridiculed as fictions—or even worse—of his imagination.—A good literary essay is "The Poetry of John Donne," by Professor Dowden; while Mr. Coventry Patmore in "Distinction" defends himself against some of his critics with a good-natured irony.—Other contributors are Sir H. Pottinger, on "A Visit to a Great Estate;" Dr. J. Charles Cox, "On Early Licensing Laws and Customs;" and Mr. James D. Bouchier, with "A Glance at Contemporary Greece;" while Dr. J. Luys begins a series on "The Latest Discoveries in Hypnotism."

Cardinal Manning and Mr. W. S. Caine both write in the *Contemporary Review* against "Compensation for Licenses." The Cardinal summarises the arguments, historical and legal, against compensation. *Inter alia*, he points out that our history shows that from the time of Edward III. to this day Parliament has dealt with the Drink Trade, reducing and prohibiting its sale in England, Scotland, and Ireland, often by extensive and peremptory measures, without a particle of compensation.—From another point of view Professor Thorold Rogers considers the same subject under the heading "Vested Interests."—A paper on "The Law in 1847 and the Law in 1888," written and delivered as a lecture to the Law Students at Birmingham by Lord Coleridge early in last year, is reprinted here.—An interesting paper is "Trusts in the United

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States," by Mr. R. Donald.—We have also Professor E. Caird on "The Theology and Ethics of Dante;" Mrs. Emily Crawford on "Mute Witnesses of the French Revolution;" the Rev. Mr. Haweis on "The Broad Church; or, What's Coming?" and the Duke of Argyll on "The Betterment Tax."

The frontispiece of the *Century* is a portrait of Mr. Walter Besant; while its opening article is a very capable account, by Mr. Albert Shaw, of the work so far accomplished in the matter of "London Polytechnics and People's Palaces." The writer is complimentary to us. He says: "With the unbroken tradition of a very old country, England has all the vitality and constructive energy of a new one. There is no such thing visible as that racial exhaustion and declension, the signs of which, in some of England's Continental neighbours, seem well-nigh unmistakable." He is especially struck with the freshness of mind and courage brought to bear on the solution of social problems.—Mr. Walter Camp is interesting on "Track Athletics in America," an article illustrated with pictures from photographs; while Mr. Octave Thanet gives us a clever fictional study of Arkansas life in "Trusty No. 49."

Last year's fighting in Egypt is admirably described in *Blackwood*, under the heading "From Argin to Toski; or, the Nile Campaign of 1889. With Maps." As to Wad-el-Njumi, the writer says:—"In him the Dervishes lost their bravest and most skilful commander. He was a man cast in the mould in which heroes are made. He had lived full of confidence in this world, and he died full of hope in the next."—Mr. Richard Marsh is very amusing in "The Strange Occurrences in Canterstone Jail."

The Queen of Roumania contributes to the *New Review* a pretty Roumanian ballad entitled "The Soldier's Tent."—Professor Vam-

béry is warmly eulogistic of the "Sultan Abdul Hamid," about whom he supplies a good deal of pleasant personal reminiscence.—In a paper on "The Federation of Labour," Mr. H. H. Champion ventures the opinion "that even in our generation a man who is known to have grown rich by taking advantage of the necessities of the poor may find himself subjected to social ostracism, just as though he appeared in the park in a pot-hat, ate peas with his knife, or committed any other outrage on the feelings of the community."

Mr. George Shipton has a thoughtful paper in *Murray* on "Trade Unionism, New and Old." The Unions, in his opinion, have in them elements of permanency, efficiency, influence, and material power; persecution could not kill them; they have fought and won great battles; financial difficulties have been grappled with and overcome; but it remains to be seen whether prosperity will be their death-blow and schism the active agent in their ruin.—In "A Welcome to Stanley," by the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, we have these lines:—

This is not he whom England used to know,
Or he has searched the very heart of Care,
He went forth strong, with silver in his hair,
He comes as white as snow,
Changed, but unchanged, the hero steps to land.

Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain" supplies Mr. W. J. Courthope with the subject for an essay in the *National Review*.—Mr. Karl Blind, in "Mr. Gladstone and the Greek Pantheon," takes the ex-Premier to task for misrepresenting

Homer's attitude towards the Goddess of Love and Beauty. According to Mr. Gladstone, Homer "evidently recoiled in disgust from the character of the corrupting goddess Aphrodite." Mr. Blind has no difficulty in showing that the ex-Premier is no more to be relied upon about Mæonides than about Mitchelstown.

Mr. F. Dolman's subject in the *Woman's World* is "Lady Monckton at Home."—Mrs. E. Ania explains one human mystery in "How Women Shop." This lady does not mince matters. "We must remember," she sternly writes, "that it is no more honest to steal a man's time than it is to pick his pocket, and that the petty subterfuges of shopping are as highly immoral and degrading as subterfuges of shoplifting that swell the police-court reports." Many of the punishable swindles that the police-court reports.—Interesting, too, is "Ladies' Work Among Working Men and Boys," by Miss A. M. King.

In the *United Service Magazine*, the Duchess of Rutland describes "The Royal Military Exhibition."—Lord Charles Beresford raises a note of patriotic warning against "National Insurance;" while the Marquis of Lorne goes into detail on the subject of "The Canadian Militia."

A very fine etching by M. Eugène Gaujean, after M. L. E. Lambert's "A Study of Cats," forms the frontispiece of *The Magazine of Art*, in which there is also a full-page engraving by Jonnard, from Mr. Dendy Sadler's "Darby and Joan."

The frontispiece of the *Art Journal* is taken from Mr. Dudley Hardy's striking picture "Sans Asile."—Mr. Claude Phillips supplies a richly-illustrated paper on "The Summer Exhibitions." We have also received *Lippincott*, the *Newbury House Magazine*, the *Argosy*, the *North American Review*, *Time*, the *Gentleman*, *Belgravia*, the *Scots Magazine*, and *London Society*.



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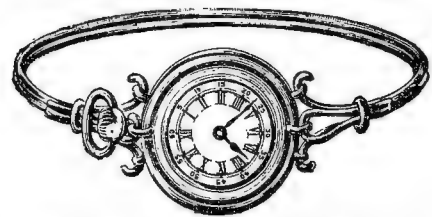
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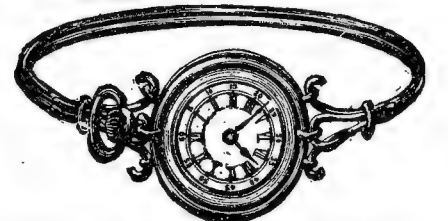
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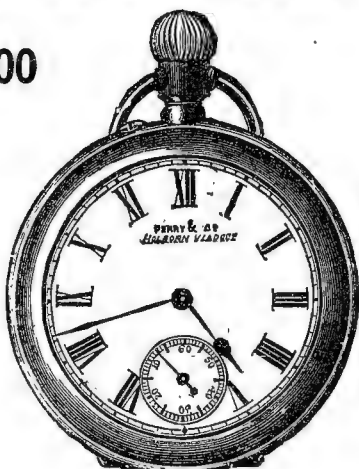
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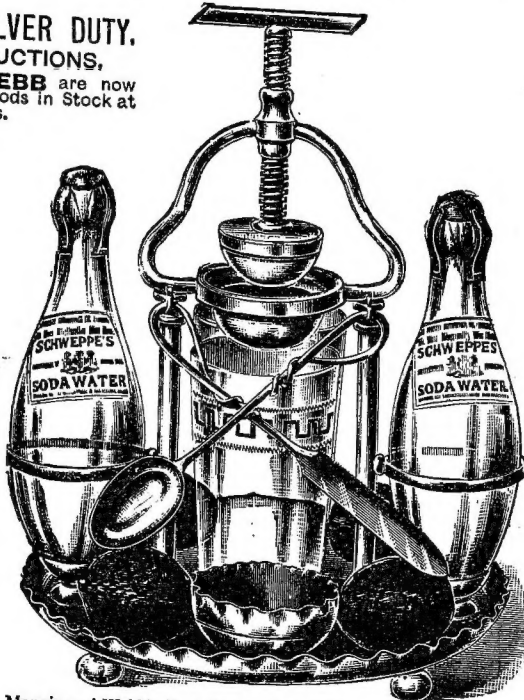
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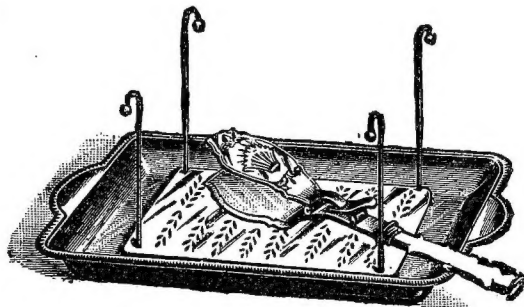


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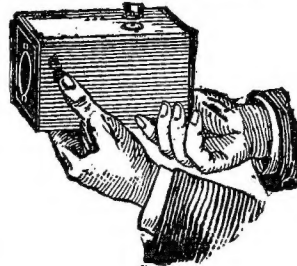
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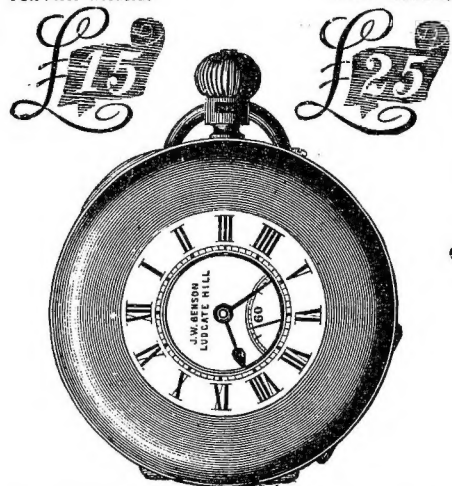
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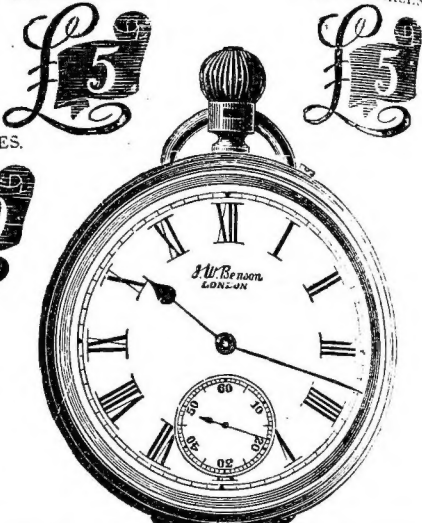
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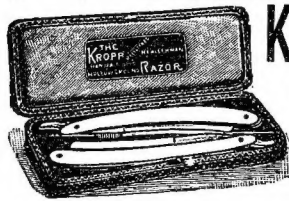


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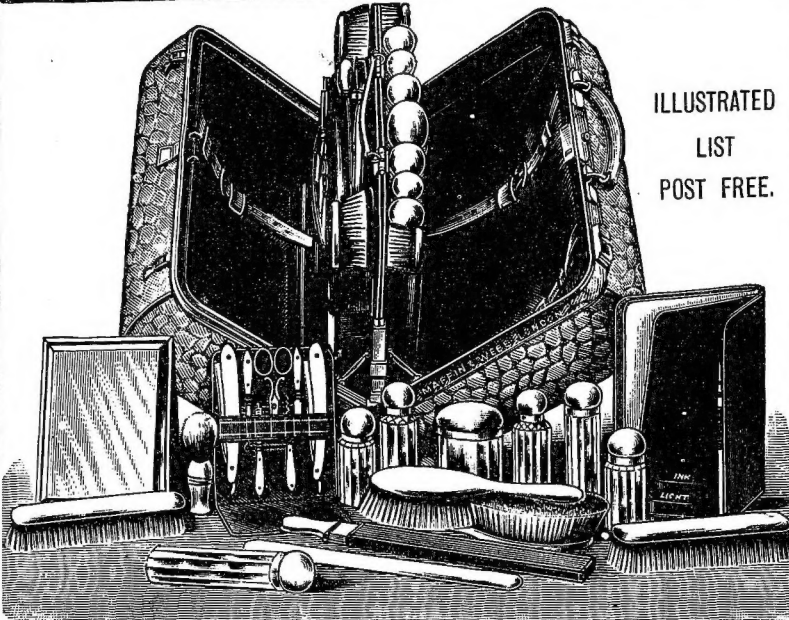
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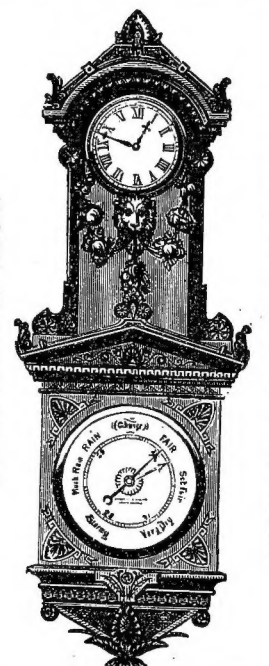
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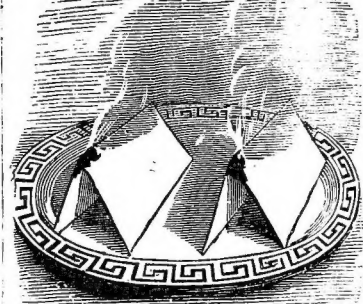
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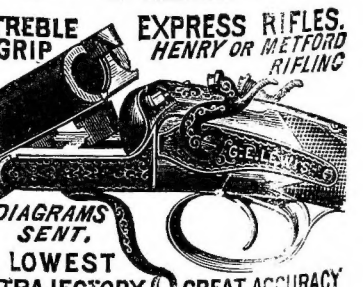
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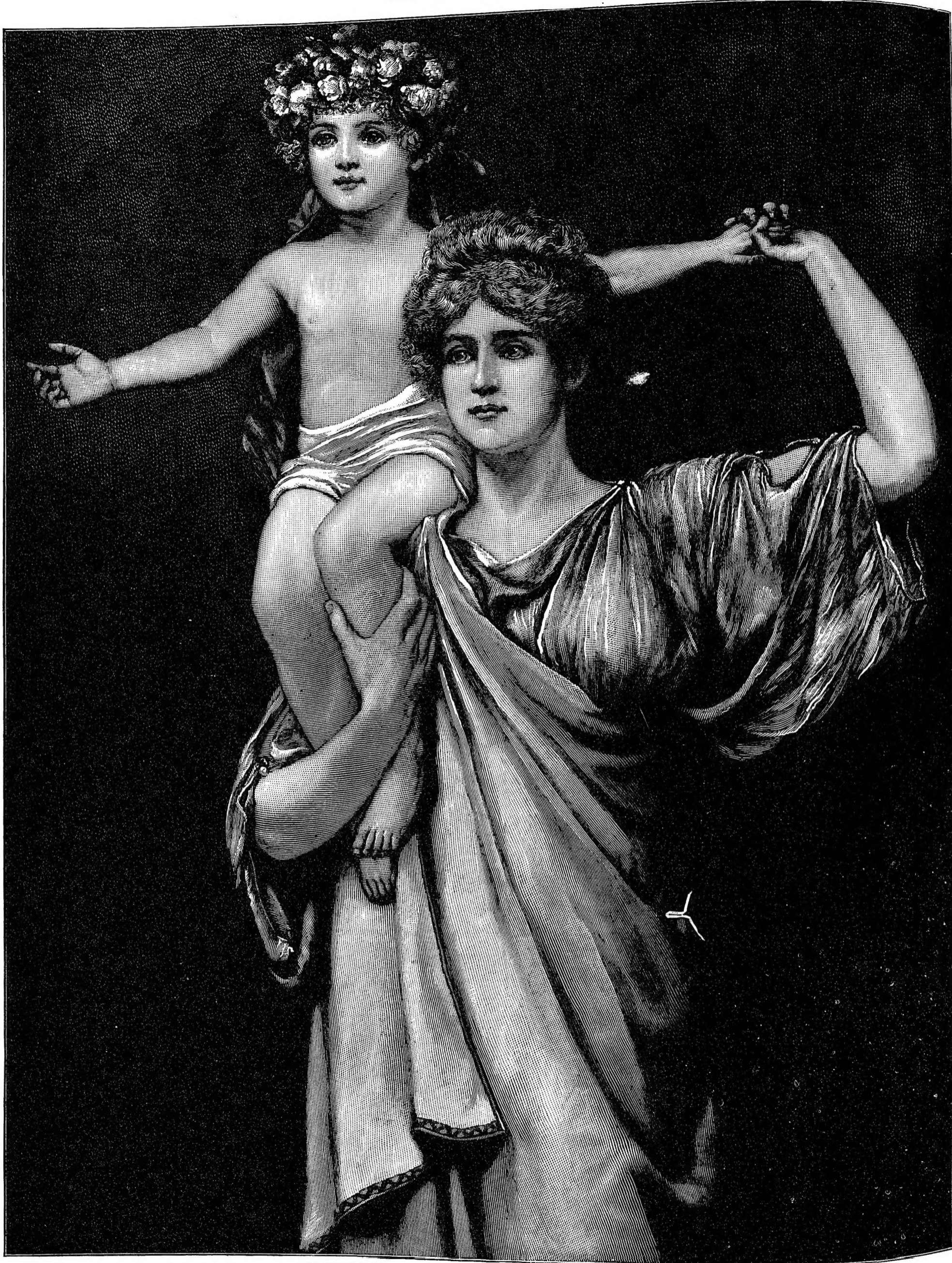
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